The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9313.--VOL. LVII. THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1868. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE AGENTS for the *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD* are requested to send in their orders for the Mail Summary per Geelong by THURSDAY EVENING.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th instant, at Gournama, the wife of WILLIAM COOPER RODGERSON, of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 22nd instant, at her residence, Rushcutter's Bay, Mrs. A. THOMSON, of son.

On the 23rd instant, at 102, Buckingham-street, Mrs F. C. W. ELYARD, of a son.

On the 23rd instant, at Wentworth House, Mrs. GEORGE B. FINLAY, of a son.

On the 24th instant, at the Public School, Pennant Hills, the wife of Mr. J. P. SHARP, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd instant, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., WILLIAM NESBITT, of Dublin, to FRANCIS AMELIA BESWICK, youngest daughter of the late William Beswick, of Glasgow, Scotland.

On the 17th instant, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, Mr. GEORGE PEATES, of George-street, Sydney, to JENNETTE, second daughter of the late Mr. FRANCIS MATHEWS, and adopted daughter of Henry Bell, Esq., Rose Hall, Forbes-street. No cards.

On the 21st instant, at the Wesleyan Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. J. Watkin, the Rev. ARTHUR WEBB, Wesleyan minister, to SARAH ANNIE, only daughter of Mr. R. E. BOURNE, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Joseph Orton, Wesleyan Minister.

DEATHS.

On Christmas Day, at Southsea, Portsmouth, Captain W. LISTER, R. N., aged 82, father of W. R. Lister, Mudgee.

On the 8th instant, at Greenwich Park, Argyle, ELIZA MATILDA SUSANNA JAMIESON, aged 36 years, wife of Philip Jamieson, Esq.

On the 16th instant, at Copabella, near Tarcutta, in his 90th year, JAMES ROBINSON, Esq., native of Fintona, county Tyrone, Ireland. A kind and exemplary husband and father, a faithful friend, and a sincere Christian.

On the 23rd instant, at the residence of Mr. Werner, Windsor, of croup, ANGELINA, the beloved daughter of JOHN and A. WHITE, of Riverston, aged 2 years and 5 weeks.

On Tuesday, the 24th instant, at the Parsonage, Sofala, JANE, widow of the late Rev HENRY TARLTON STILES, M.A., Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Windsor, aged 64.

On the 24th instant, at 247, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, JAMES R. BURGESS, journal clerk at Farmer, Painter, and Pope's, only son of Mrs. G. LOWE, late of Stanley-street, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GEELONG, 1584 tons, 250-horse power, N. J. Skottowe, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, 28th March, 1868, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 25th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 26th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 2nd March, 1868.

Passengers embarking on the return passage within six months after arrival in England, or vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of one-fifth from the amount of passage money.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. REVISED PASSAGE RATES, which include steward's fees, table wines, bedding, linen, cabin furniture, &c., for the sea passage only.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Between Sydney and Melbourne ..	£6	£4
Ditto ditto and King George's Sound ..	21	12
Ditto ditto and Calcutta ..	60	35
Ditto ditto and Madras ..	50	30
Ditto ditto and Ceylon ..	40	25
Ditto ditto and Bombay ..	50	30
Ditto ditto and Aden ..	75	45
Ditto ditto and Suez ..	100	63
Ditto ditto and Malta ..	110	70
Ditto ditto and Marseilles ..	115	73
Ditto ditto and Gibraltar ..	115	73
Ditto ditto and Southampton ..	120	75

Children, over 3 and under 10 years of age, half the above rates; under 3, if with parent, free. Should more than one child under 3 years of age be conveyed, one quarter of first-class rates will be charged for each child, exclusive of the one taken free.

PASSENGERS PROCEEDING BEYOND GALLE WILL BE TRANSHIPPED INTO ONE OF THE COMPANY'S INDIAN MAIL CONTRACT STEAMERS, WHERE ACCOMMODATION IS SPECIALLY RESERVED FOR THE AUSTRALIAN PASSENGERS TO ENGLAND.

Tickets for the journey across Egypt, entitling the holder to the advantages secured by the Company in their recent convention with the Viceroy, will be issued to through passengers at the same time as the passage ticket, at the following rates:—

For first class passengers ..	£4 10	0
For second class ditto ..	2 5	0

Note. — Passengers from Australia for Europe, and vice versa, can book their passage via Bombay, laying a fortnight there (at their own expense) without extra charge. HENRY MOORE, Agent.

March, 1868.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT ON TREASURE TO ENGLAND.

Gold and Treasure will in future be conveyed by steamships of this Company, when shipped direct, under their Black form of bills of lading, at a freight of 15s per cent.; and under their Red form of bills of lading, at 28s per cent., being in full of freight and insurance to the Bank of England.

Freight to Galle under optional Black bill of lading is 20s per cent., with option of taking delivery at Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, or London, at same charge.

Freight to other places may be learned on application. HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, 21st March, 1868.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE. — City of Adelaide, Saturday afternoon, at 3. Fares: Saloon, £6; cabin, £3; steerage, £1 10s.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Williams, To-night, Thursday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Saturday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Williams, Monday night, at 11; and Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Coonanbara, on Saturday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, To-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, Monday, 6th April, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Saxonia, 48 hours after arrival.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, about Thursday, 9th April, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Diamantina, Tuesday, 31st instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

NOTICE.—Return tickets, available for one week, issued to the Hunter River, at the following rates:—Newcastle to Sydney and back—Saloon, 25s; steerage, 15s. Morpeth, Raymond Terrace, and Clarence Town to Sydney and back.—Saloon, 30s; steerage, 18s; same rates from Sydney.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS, until the 18th April, inclusive.
FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH:
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for
NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH, DAILY;
CLARENCE TOWN, on WEDNESDAYS;
MILLER'S FOREST, on FRIDAYS;
PATERSON TOWNSHIP, on SATURDAYS.

FROM MORPETH TO SYDNEY, via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE:
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.

NOTICE.—Return tickets available for one week issued at the following rates:—Newcastle to Sydney and back—Saloon, 25s; steerage, 15s. Morpeth, Raymond Terrace, or Clarence Town, to Sydney and back—Saloon, 30s; steerage, 18s (same rates from Sydney).

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

WATSON'S BAY steamer CYGNET, from Circular Quay, 10.30, 2.15; Woolloomooloo Bay, 10.45, 2.30. Watson's Bay, 11 and 3. Return 1s, children 6d.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 1 p.m.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARES.
FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF, SYDNEY, at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.—1, 3, and 5 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA TOWN WHARF, 6.50, 8.50, 11 am.—1, 3, 5 p.m., calling at HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, &c., as per Time Table at each wharf.

To Tarban and back only at 4.15, and to Ryde at 6 p.m. Fares: Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; children (return ticket) 6d.

N.B.—The new steamer PLATYPUS will always be in attendance at low tides to convey passengers to and from the Town Wharf without charge, thus saving the expense of the omnibus at Parramatta.

C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

WATSON'S BAY Saloon Steamer CYGNET, from Patent Slip, 10 a.m., Circular Quay, 10.30, 2.15; Woolloomooloo Bay, 10.45, 2.30. Watson's Bay, 11 and 3. Fares—Cabin, return, 1s; children ditto, 6d.

DIRECT ROUTE TO EUROPE.—The public are respectfully informed that passengers will be able to travel from SYDNEY to SOUTHAMPTON DIRECT, via the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).

STEAM TO ENGLAND, CALIFORNIA, and NEW YORK, via PANAMA,

in conjunction with the steamships of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, of London, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York.

The screw steamship RAKAIA, 1500 tons register, 500-horse power, S. H. Wright, R.N.R., commander, is appointed to leave Sydney for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N.Z., WEDNESDAY, April 1st, at 3 p.m., with her Majesty's Mails.

Through bills of lading are issued at moderate rates, and shippers may rely on regular delivery, in good order, in schedule time.

This company's steamers leave Sydney on the 1st, and Wellington on the 8th of each month; are due at Panama on the 5th or 6th of following month, and will form regular connection there as follows:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.
Leave Colon on the 6th or 7th, arriving at Southampton 29th of each month.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Leave Panama on 9th, arriving at San Francisco 22nd of each month.

FOR NEW YORK.
Leave Colon 12th or 13th, arriving at New York 20th or 21st of each month.

Passengers booked from all this Company's agencies, at through rates, to Jamaica, St. Thomas, Havana, Trinidad, Vera Cruz, and Demerara.

First-class passengers are allowed 336 lbs. or 20 cubic feet for luggage; second-class, 168 lbs., or 15 cubic feet, which must be delivered at the Company's Office twenty-four hours before the departure of the steamer, when it will be labelled, manifested, weighed, and measured.

All excess to be paid for as measurement goods, without primage.

For full particulars, rates of freight, passage, &c., apply at the Company's Offices.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

RETURN TICKETS, at a fare and a half for the double journey, for Southampton or Panama, available for twelve months.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA DIRECT.

REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHT.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship PHŒBE, E. Wheeler, commander, will be dispatched for HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, PICTON, and WELLINGTON, at 5 p.m. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, March 26th, taking cargo and passengers for TARANAKI, NAPIER, LYTTELTON, OTAGO, and BLUFF, and cargo for WANGANUI.

No cargo received after 11 a.m. This Day.

Freight to Nelson and Wellington, £2 per ton.

For passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE.—The BALLINA, 24 hours after arrival. For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, on MONDAY, at 10 p.m.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAMER for BRISBANE WATER, on FRIDAY MORNING, 8 a.m. King-street Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, via EDEN.—CITY OF HOBART, Monday, 6th April. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR WOGONGA, Gulf Diggings.—The JESSIE, first fair wind. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Whf.

FOR TUROSS RIVER.—Smart ketch CLARA, on FRIDAY, Woolloomooloo Wharf.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRY MAID, THIS EVENING, from Caledonian Wharf. Stephen Nutter, agent.

RICHMOND River, Coraki, and Lismore.—Schooner BERTHA. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

SHOALHAVEN.—GOSFORD PACKET, Commercial Wharf. For freight apply to BLOW, BROTHERS.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and PORT MACKAY.—The favourite trader MARIPOSA (daily expected) will, on arrival, be dispatched immediately. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR PORT DENISON and CLEVELAND BAY.—The favourite trader WAVE OF LIFE, Hannah, master, being under engagement, will have quick dispatch. Early application necessary.

For freight or passage apply to H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL for MARYBOROUGH GOLD-FIELDS direct.—The regular trader PRIMA DONNA, Captain Cook, will be dispatched immediately should inducement offer.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Albion Wharf; or to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—The fine clipper schooner LIZZIE COLESON, Captain Dunn, will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR MELBOURNE direct, the clipper schooner Lucy and Adelaide. C. B. BOND, Sussex-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HOBART TOWN.—The favourite trader AUSTRALASIAN PACKET positively clears at the Customs on FRIDAY. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite trader NOVELTY, J. Nearing, commander, is now fast loading, and will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments at once, pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper brigantine ENTERPRISE, H. Pollard, master, sails positively this week.

For freight or passage apply C. SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street; or on board, Victoria Wharf. Passengers are invited to inspect this vessel's accommodations.

FOR VALPARAISO direct.—The beautiful new iron clipper ship ESMERALDA, 730 tons register, Captain Ninnes, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 1st April. Has accommodation for saloon and intermediate passengers.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents, 30, Hunter-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO (sailing direct from Sydney positively on 4th April).—The well known and favourite clipper ship DAY DAWN, 800 tons, Philip Jones, commander (so long and favourably known in the trade), being under engagement, will be the FIRST VESSEL AWAY.

This vessel's accommodations in both cabin and steerage are unrivalled, her lofty 'tween decks and complete ventilation offering unusual advantages to the latter passengers.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect her at the Grafton Wharf; and to secure berths immediate application is necessary to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—A more liberal dietary scale than usual provided. Head money in San Francisco paid by the vessel.

An experienced SURGEON required to accompany the ship.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Intending PASSENGERS for SAN FRANCISCO can obtain a guarantee of 12 months' employment on the Pacific Railroad by booking through this office, 21, Bridge-street. H. H. Hall, U. S. Consul.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The American clipper ship FLYING EAGLE, 1800 tons, Captain John Hays, will be dispatched punctually from NEWCASTLE on or about the 2nd April. Takes four cabin passengers (gentlemen), and twenty-five steerage only. Immediate application is necessary to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 new British ship TASSO, 500 tons, Captain W. E. Heard, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE on the 2nd April. Takes eight second cabin passengers, and four steerage only. Apply on board, at Duguid's Wharf, to the Captain; or to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE. FOR LONDON.

The well known clipper ship QUEEN OF NATIONS, A1 14 years, will sail in March.

For passage apply to Captain MITCHELL, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

TO SAIL END OF MARCH.—For LONDON.—The well-known ship CANAAN, A1 at Lloyd's 13 years, reclassed 9 years, 840 tons register, W. Wilson, commander. Wool received at Flood's Stores.

For cabin passage, or freight apply to Captain WILSON, on board; or to

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on or about 1st April, the new clipper ship SARAH NICHOLSON, A1 for 14 years, 933 tons register, George Heffernan, commander. For freight or passage apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—For the July sales.

The regular passenger ship DUNBAR CASTLE, 925 tons register, J. B. Swanson, commander, will sail for the above port on 20th April.

Wool received at Flood's Stores.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON,—to sail 8th April, full or not full—the fine barque SALWEEN, having over two-thirds of her cargo on board, will be dispatched as above.

Apply to Captain STOUT, on board; or to Messrs. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR PASSENGERS only.—To sail positively 4th April.—The magnificent clipper ship MEDUSA, classed A1 at Lloyd's for 13 years, has very superior accommodation for saloon passengers, who will be taken at moderate rates.

Apply to Captain Plant, on board; R. TOWNS and CO.; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The schooner BLACK DOG carries 200 tons cargo, and can go to sea with 20 tons ballast. Apply to BIFFIN and CLARKE, 147, Pitt-street; or on board at the Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, the well-known schooner, MARY SMITH, 99 tons register. Apply THORNE and MEIKLEJOHN, 141, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a VESSEL, of about 800 tons burden, for Hongkong, to load either at Sydney or Newcastle.

JOSEPH WARD and CO.

FOR LEASE or SALE, the property well known as WALKER'S WHARF, at present in the occupation of Messrs. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, comprising extensive deep-water frontage, large warehouses, and a first-class dwelling-house. Possession can be given on 1st January next. Apply to HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, 19th September, 1867.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—Notice to Yacht Owners.—The piece of Plate presented by Commodore Dangar to the Club, to be sailed for by the Yachts of the Squadron, can be seen at Hardy, Brothers, Hunter-street.

This race is fixed for SATURDAY, the 4th April.

The first-class race of the season is fixed for SATURDAY, the 18th April.

By order, G. H. HOWELL, Hon. Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY'S OFFICE, Sydney, 25th March, 1868.

The DIRECTORS of this Company hereby call a Special General MEETING of the proprietors thereof, to be held at the Company's Office, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April proximo, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz.:—

1st. To consider and determine whether the capital of the company shall be increased to the extent recommended by the directors.

2nd. To consider and determine whether the existing by-law, limiting the number of shares to be held by any one person, shall be amended by enlarging the said maximum, as recommended by the directors.

By order of the Board, R. MANSFIELD.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the office of AUDITOR, now about to become vacant, and request your VOTE and support

A. H. J. BAASS.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF NORTH WILLOUGHBY.—SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Borough of North Willoughby, respectfully request that you will, at the earliest and most convenient opportunity, convene a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of this Borough, for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the atrocious attempt which has been made on the life of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh; and to express their heartfelt sympathy with his Royal Highness under these painful circumstances.

We are, Sir, Yours most respectfully.

Henry Russell	John Doyle
J. H. French	Alfred Russell
Thomas Adamson	William Bede Haron
Alick Adamson	Edwin Bannard
Robert Adamson	John Lee
Edward H. Osborn	Thomas M'Clelland
H. H. Bligh	Alexander Cather.
C. Luckey	

North Willoughby, March 19th, 1868.

[REPLY.]

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your requisition, and, in compliance therewith, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of this Borough, to be holden at the Public Schoolroom, North Sydney, on SATURDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock.

Gentlemen, as I believe that newspapers do not find their way speedily into every corner of our municipality, I trust you will make this meeting as widely known as possible, in order that every one may have the opportunity of sympathising with the object in view.

DAVID BROADFOOT Mayor.

March 24th, 1868.

TO CAPTAIN SHORTER, Shipping Master, Sydney.—We, the undersigned sailors, commanding ships now in this port, request you will convene a Public MEETING of our profession for the purpose of preparing an address to His Royal Highness, Alfred, our Sailor Prince, of indignation at the late lamentable occurrence, and congratulation on his convalescence tending to perfect recovery.

Sydney, 25th March, 1868.

S. H. Wright, R. M. S. S. Rakaia
Thomas Mitchell, Queen of Nations
Robert Kemball, Yang Tsze
Arch. Donald, Woolloomooloo
H. Ayling, Maid of Judah
E. Wheeler, S. S. Phœbe
W. Stout, Salween
S. Plant, Medusa
W. E. Breeze, S. S. Geelong
W. Wilson, Canaan
T. P. Follett, Hyppolyta
J. B. Swanson, Dunbar Castle
James Campbell, Earl Dalhousie.

To Captains Wright, Mitchell, Kemball, and others signing the above requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, I hereby convene a Public MEETING of commanders of ships in this port, to be held at the Shipping Master's Office, TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose therein stated.

WILLIAM E. SHORTER, Shipping Master.

Shipping Master's Office, Sydney, 25th March, 1868.

TO BRICKLAYERS. — Attend INDIGNATION MEETING, at their Lodge, Albion Hotel, Campbell-street, 8 p.m. sharp, on FRIDAY, 27th instant. By order of President, G. GARDINER.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—On SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, a solemn TE DEUM will be sung as a special public service of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the restoration to health and strength of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

By order of His Grace the Archbishop, S. J. A. SHEEHY, V.G.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of EDWARD or HUGH MACKENZIE, they can hear of their brother CUTHBERT MACKENZIE, by addressing to him, Post-office, Orange.

IF THIS should meet the eye of GEORGE JOHNSTONE, who arrived in Sydney on the 13th December last, in the ship Sir Robert Sale, he will hear of his sister Margaret by writing to Conondale, head of the Mary River, Queensland.

JOHN HICKEY (late of the Glebe, Sydney), eldest son of Patrick Hickey, who died in California, your brother PATRICK earnestly desires you to write immediately. Any information regarding John Hickey will be thankfully received. Address, HAWKES BAY HERALD Office, Napier, New Zealand.

ROBERT CONNELLY, who has lately left the Police, if you call at Crescent-street, you will hear something to your advantage.

JAMES O'ROURKE, late of William-street.—Please call on Mr. THURLOW, Water Police Office.

UNION LITERARY CLUB.—MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Debate and Nomination of Officers.

R. H. HYMAN, Hon. Secretary.

SHIPMENT OF MEAT TO ENGLAND UNDER MR. MORT'S FREEZING PROCESS.—A MEETING of the General Committee will be held at the Exchange, on THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock, to receive the report of the Executive Committee.

R. PEEL RAYMOND, } Honorary
P. N. TREBECK, } Secretaries.

SURRY HILLS BAND OF HOPE.—The Annual MEETING of the above Society will be held in the schoolroom adjoining the Congregational Church, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, THIS EVENING. The Rev. T. Johnson will preside. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. J. Studds, Mr. J. Roseby, and others. Songs by Messrs. J. Swinson and T. Pidgeon, dialogue and recitation. Chair to be taken at 7.30 p.m.

J. CRISPO, Hon. Secretary.

MASONIC.—The Members of the Lodge of Fidelity, No. 267, I.C., are requested to attend a MEETING of Emergency, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 27th instant, for the purpose of adopting an address to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

By order of the W. M.

MASONIC.—Lodge "Sydney Tarbolton," 377, S.C., THIS EVENING, at 7.30 sharp. Raising.

AUSTRALIAN INDIGNATION MEETING.—A COMMITTEE MEETING will be held THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, at the Committee Rooms, Tolano's Hotel, George-street, opposite the Telegraph Office.

All ACCOUNTS against the above are requested to be sent in at once to the undersigned.

C. DELOHERY, Honorary Secretary.

VOLUNTEER SUPPER, THIS EVENING, at the President Lincoln, Woolloomooloo-street. Tickets 1s 6d, including supper beer. On the table at half-past 8.

IT IS PROPOSED, under the Volunteer Act of 1867, to FORM A TROOP OF LIGHT HORSE in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs.

A LIST for the names of Gentlemen willing to unite for the formation of such a Force now lies at the Oxford Hotel, King-street East.

HENRY HALLORAN, J.P., late Lieutenant of New South Wales Yeomanry Cavalry, and Mounted Rifles.

Mowbray, Ashfield, 25th March, 1868.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the departure of the Mail, the Public MEETING for recognising the conduct of Mr. VIAL is POSTPONED until MONDAY next.

CHAS. MOORE, Mayor.

TESTIMONIAL TO S. HOFFNUNG, Esq.

The attendance of subscribers is invited at the presentation of the above, which will take place at the Synagogue-chambers, York-street, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

M. DE LISSA, Hon Secretary.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.

By order of the Board, J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE.—My attention having been specially called to the fact of their being many errors in the Electoral Rolls for the City, I feel it incumbent upon me to draw the attention of the Citizens to the advisability of their examining the Rolls without delay.

CHAS. MOORE, Mayor.

March 25th, 1868.

MARIBRYNONG STUD DISTRIBUTION, in 2000 Shares of £10 each, to be drawn on the 6th April. Shares may be had, and all further particulars learned, on application to BUCHAN THOMSON, Bligh-street.

LOST, a cream-coloured Kangaroo PUP; finder rewarded. Apply Woolpack Inn, Haymarket.

LOST, a CURLALOO, from the residence of Mr. REDMAN, Glebe. Whoever will return the same, will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, on Tuesday night, half a £5 NOTE. Any one bringing it to Mrs. OWEN, Newtown Road, will be rewarded.

LOST, or MISLAID, last week, a Silk Sun UMBRELLA, ivory handle inlaid with gold and real coral. Any person bringing it to Mr. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Hotel, King-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, on Monday, a Black and Tan curly SHEEP-DOG, with short tail. A liberal reward by bringing him to 167, Castlereagh-street. Any person detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted

LOST, POCKET BOOK, between Newtown burial ground and Bridge-street, containing papers of no use to anyone but the owner. The finder will be rewarded. A. CUBITT, 11, Bridge-street.

LOST, between the Balmain Ferry Wharf, Grafton Wharf, and Campbell's Wharf, a Gold WATCH-KEY. The finder, on returning the same to Mr. PASSMORE, Customs Office, Campbell's Wharf, will be rewarded.

DOG LOST, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Circular Quay, a Red-and-white BEAGLE, with very long ears. The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to 13, Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay.

STRAYED into my stable a HORSE, with saddle and bridle. The owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply 276, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—STRAYED on to the Riverstone Estate, about three months ago, a Dark Bay HORSE, branded W over R sideways near shoulder, small star in forehead. Owner can have him by paying expenses. Apply to GEORGE WELTON, Riverstone.

March 24th.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, on Monday evening, MAGPIE. 42, Wellington-st., Chippendale.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, in Pitt-street, a Brown HORSE, three white feet. Grey MARE, with Saddle and Bridle. A. FORSYTH, Australian Rope Works, Bourke-street South.

£1 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, on Monday night or Tuesday, from a paddock on the Glebe Point Road, a Brown HORSE, saddle marked, and branded WB near shoulder. Mrs. COLLIS, 46, Goulburn-street.

£5 REWARD.—To Poundkeepers and others.—Strayed, from Bourke-street, Surry Hills, a cream-coloured HORSE, black points, JM on shoulder.

J. WHITTELL, Bathurst-street West.

NOTICE.—All CLAIMS against the undersigned must be furnished THIS DAY for liquidation.

R. WYNNE, 23, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS against Mr. J. AITON, Balmain, are requested to render the same immediately for settlement; and all debtors are requested to pay their ACCOUNTS without delay.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the late W. J. HAMBURGER are requested to forward them, without delay, to

H. HAMBURGER, 13, Hunter-street.

NOTICE.—I hereby CAUTION all persons from harbouring or employing my indented apprentice, KATE NEWLYN. Any person harbouring her after this date will be prosecuted according to law. J. HAYNES, 572, George-street, Sydney. March 25th, 1868.

THE BUSINESS carried on in the names of SIN QUONG LEE and CO., will in future be carried on in the names of ON CHONG and CO. All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to ON CHONG and CO., whose receipt will be a complete discharge. And any debts owing by the late firm will be paid by the said ON CHONG and CO.

205, George-street North, Sydney.

March 26th, 1868.

COPPER BOILERS, Stills, Copper Work of every description, manufactured.

W. ROBISON, 67, Sussex-street.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. Alexander, Surgeon-Chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-st.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND.

At a Meeting of the General Committee held at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY (Wednesday), 25th March, the names of the following gentlemen were added to the list of the General Committee:—

John Baptist	Captain M'Lerie
John Barnett	R. T. Moodie
John Dalley	Rev. P. Newman
W. B. Dalley	Alfred Nathan
Alfred Fairfax	Professor Pell
Edward Flood	Henry Prince
James Gordon	P. Rousseau
Dr. Hansard	John Richardson
J. L. Harrison	T. B. Rolin
J. G. Hanks	Professor Smith
C. Kidman	Major P. L. C. Shepherd
W. Long	Hon. J. B. Wilson
W. A. Long	G. F. Wise.
Rev. G. H. Moreton	

The following names were also added to the Working Committee:—

Hon. G. Allen, M.L.C.	W. A. Long
Dr. H. G. Alleyne	Dr. C. Mackay
John Barlow	Rev. G. H. Moreton
O. J. Caraher	Charles Nathan
Rev. G. F. Dillon	Alfred Nathan
J. R. Fairfax	Henry Prince
Hon. S. D. Gordon	Dr. Renwick
J. L. Harrison	John Richardson
J. Isaacs	Rev. J. F. Sheridan
L. W. Levy	E. Vickery.
W. Long	

The Honorary Secretaries were also desired to intimate that any member of the General Committee who may be willing to assist in making a personal canvass of the city for subscriptions to the fund will be immediately placed upon the Working Committee, on communicating with the Secretary, at the office, 362, George-street.

Complete lists of the names of subscribers, with the amounts contributed to that date, and also of the General, the Working, and the London Committee, will be published to-morrow, in the HERALD and EMPIRE newspapers, for transmission to Europe by the mail.

ALFRED ROBERTS, } Honorary
J. GRAFTON ROSS, } Secretaries.

Committee Rooms, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN INSOLVENCY.

EDMUND GOGGIN, of Pitt-street, Sydney, Printer, Insolvent, will apply to the Supreme Court, on FRIDAY, March 27th, 1868, that a Certificate be granted to him under the rider to 10th Victoria, No. 14.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—An Account Current and Plan of Distribution in the Insolvent Estate of STEPHEN FREEMAN, of Kiama, grocer and baker, showing Dividend 8s. per £ upon proved concurrent debts, and 20s. per £ upon proved preferent debts, now lie for inspection of all persons interested, in the Office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, and will be confirmed on THURSDAY, the 9th day of April next, if not previously objected to. Dated this 23rd day of March, A.D. 1868.

FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee.

171, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN the ASSIGNED ESTATE of CLEARY and CANTWELL, Storekeepers, Singleton.—A FIRST DIVIDEND of 1s. 3d. in the £ is now payable at the office of Messrs. GEORGE HURLEY and CO., Wynyard-square.

ROBERT INGALL, } Trustees.
GEORGE HURLEY, }

No. 6821. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 25th March, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 6th April, for the performance of the undermentioned work, in accordance with plan and specification to be seen at the office of the City Engineer, viz., Taking out and Removing the stumps from the mill-pond Dam at the Botany Water Reserve. The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—NOTICE.—No satisfactory tender having been received for the valuation of the rateable property within the Borough of the Glebe, fresh TENDERS are hereby invited, which will be received by the Council Clerk until noon on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. Particulars may be obtained upon application to the Council Clerk, and no tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

By order of the Mayor, HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, Glebe Road, March 25th, 1868.

TO MASONS AND CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 6th of April, for Retaining Wall and other works to Whale-street, Coogee, for the Randwick and Coogee Road Trust. Particulars with the Surveyor, F. H. REUSS, 134, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 6th of April, for the Formation of Randwick Road, from Old Botany Road to Halfway House, for the Randwick and Coogee Road Trust. Particulars with the Surveyor, F. H. REUSS, 134, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO MASONS AND CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 6th of April, for Construction of Culvert, &c., to Randwick Road, for the Randwick and Coogee Road Trust. Particulars with the Surveyor, F. H. REUSS, 134, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TENDERS required for MASON'S WORK and CARPENTERING of COTTAGE. Apply to Mr. LEEDER, Builder, Newtown, after 5 p.m., Missenden-road.

TO STONEMASONS.—TENDERS are invited until SATURDAY, 28th instant, for the erection of Basements of 4 first-class Houses, in Bligh-street. Apply 145, Castlereagh-street. DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TENDERS are invited until April 3 for additions to a cottage in Stanley-street. Apply to Mr. S. GLEADALL, Architect, Mort's-buildings.

MISS FLOWER desires to inform Parents and Guardians that the Second Quarter at the Sydney Ladies' College commences THIS DAY.

EDUCATION for the Daughters of Gentlemen, under the direction of Mrs. KNELLER PARKER. Ladies can receive lessons in any particular study. Knellerpore, Double Bay.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, 143, Darlinghurst Road (near Macleay-street), Sydney. NOTICE.—The Quarter will commence on March 26th.

A CARD.—Dr. CHAS. HORN, Teacher of Music, Singing, &c. Address Messrs. Elvy and Co., George-st.

BAY VIEW HOUSE.—Private Lunatic Asylum, Cook's River Road. The only licensed house in the colonies.

G. A. TUCKER.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS, of every description, on most moderate terms. LILLY, Coach Factory, Elizabeth-st.

F. ALLERDING, Practical Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, 25, Hunter-street, has received, by last mail, Ladies' Alberts in fine gold, and gents' ditto. Also, Diamond and Gem Rings, in newest designs.

FUTURE, PAST, AND PRESENT REVEALED.—Private consultation 1s. Character from Portraits, or Handwriting, enclose specimen, age, and 14 penny stamps. C. EDWARDS, Practical Phrenologist, 342, George-st.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices—Mittagong and Weatherboard.

G. E. CRANE, late Wynne, 30, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay, City Cement Stores and Drain Pipe Depôt. Slates, lead, galvanized iron, fire bricks, fire clay, fire lumps, air bricks, &c., &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Purchased in one lot for cash, or Advances made in anticipation of sale by auction.

J. B. NORTH and CO., 206, Pitt-street.

J. B. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, Valuators, and Brokers, 206, Pitt-street.

MRS. BLYTHE, Monthly or Invalid Nurse, removed to 144, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 482, George-street, over Messrs. Bennett, Brothers.

NOTICE.—We have REMOVED our Offices to the FRONT GROUND-FLOOR in the premises known as Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street.

FATTORINI and CO., Stock and Share Brokers.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO. Timber Merchants. Steam Sawmills, Bathurst-st., Darling Harbour.

CARTES DE VISITE reduced in prices. A copy shown for approval. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 8s per dozen for cash. ALBERT LOMER, 419, George-street, next to Lassetter's.

W. BRADLEY, 140, Pitt-street, By Special Appointment Photographer to his ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, begs to inform his friends and patrons that all the portraits of H. R. H the DUKE OF EDINBURGH taken by him are SIGNED "W. Bradley, 140, Pitt-street," on the larger sizes, and the same PRINTED on the carte-de-visite sizes.

The above notice W. B. deems necessary, from the fact that numbers of unprincipled photographers have copied his pictures of the Prince, and such copies are now being sold at many of the stationers' shops in this city.

£4500 AND £1500 wanted, for term of years, on ample security of property in city of Brisbane, Queensland. Apply to BILLYARD and CURTIS, Solicitors, 32, Hunter-street.

£5000 TO LEND, terms easy. WILSON and SHORTER, opposite Union Bank.

MONEY TO LEND on City and Suburban Freehold property. G. EVANS, corner of King and Pitt sts.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.

Forms may be had gratis on application.

FROM £100 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, 7 TO 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

MONEY.—ADVANCES ready THIS DAY, for a few months or any term of years, on Freehold or Leasehold Properties in any part of the colony, in sums from £20 to £500, at the rate of half the interest of any Building Society or other company.

£500 to £5000,

for one or any term of years, at 8 per cent. Borrowers can pay off by instalments as arranged, and interest deducted accordingly. Also, on furniture (without possession), bonded certificates, merchandise, mining and other shares, plant, machinery, and on every other available security in any amount, without delay.

SYDNEY LOAN and INVESTMENT INSTITUTE, 141, Pitt-street, Sydney, opposite Union Bank.

N.B.—These offices are private and confidential.

Established in Melbourne 13 years.

SHARES FOR SALE.
Bank of New South Wales
Commercial Bank
Australasian Steam
Peak Downs Copper.
BARTON and MELHADO, 165, Pitt-street.

STOCK AND SHARES WANTED.
£1000 of Debentures
300 United Insurance Shares
100 Australian Gas Shares
50 Bank New South Wales Shares.
FATTORINI and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

CATHERINE TUNNY can receive her claim for wages. Apply to the Official Assignee.

BALMAIN GENERAL CEMETERY. — This Cemetery, situate at the rear of the Elswick Estate, on the Balmain Road, about half-a-mile from its junction with the Parramatta Road, is now open for interments. Undertakers and others are informed that the hours fixed for interments are 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Scales of fees, rules, and regulations, and full particulars may be obtained at the office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

February 29, 1868.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN, RANDWICK.—In consequence of the institution being now full, the Committee are compelled for the present to decline all applications for admission.

ALFRED H. STEPHEN, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.—I have this day commenced business as an Australian and General Commission Agent. My long experience in the trade of these colonies, gained during a residence of thirteen years in Sydney, entitles me to believe that any business my friends may entrust to me will be conducted in a manner to meet their approval.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance, or bank credit, and will be executed with promptitude on the best possible terms.

JAS. MOLISON.

14, Cullum-street, E.C., London, 1st January, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The projectors of the Prospectus for the formation of a Glass Manufacturing Company, which appears in this day's HERALD, are not in any way, or ever have been, connected with our manufactory, established for the last eighteen months, and known as the SYDNEY GLASS WORKS, Little Dixon-street, foot of Liverpool-street, Darling Harbour; and it was our ware that was sold by auction, at the Rooms of Messrs. J. D. Fotheringham and Co., No. 273, George-street, and which was noticed in a long paragraph, on Friday last, in the commercial column of this paper.

JOHN LONGSTAFF and CO., Proprietors.

Sydney, 21st March, 1868.

PARTIES LEAVING THE COLONY are respectfully informed that the undersigned undertake Sales of Furniture, &c., on the most reasonable terms.

Cash advanced at Bank interest on goods intended for sale.

The spacious rooms of the undersigned afford unrivalled accommodation for the display of Furniture, Carriages, Oil Paintings, Works of Art, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.

Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street, and The Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

THOMAS LANG and CO., Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Ballarat, Victoria, intimate that, for the more convenient management of their increasing trade with the Australian colonies and New Zealand, they have opened Shop at No. 52, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. T. L. and Co. grow Hyacinths and other bulbs very largely, and orders for these should be sent prior to 1st of April.

Catalogues can be had on application. Lilium auratum, from Japan, flowering bulbs, 7s 6d each.

LUNCH, with Soup, Joints, &c., with a glass of pure Australian wine, for 1s. Golden Fleece, King-st.

A FRESH Supply of pure Australian WINE, at the Golden Fleece, King-street. 3d the tumbler, or 1s the bottle.

A SPLENDID Sample of Australian WINE, at 6s per gallon, or 12s per dozen. Golden Fleece, King-st.

POST OFFICE HOTEL.—TABLE D'HOTE.—Poultry Dinners Daily.

VIEWS OF SYDNEY, &c., cartes-de-visite size, for sending home.—A fine assortment of 200 kinds, 1s each, or 10s dozen. EDWARD TURNER, 26, Hunter-street.

THE HERALD SUMMARY on Friday; the SYDNEY NEWS, ready, at Pierce's, Woolloomooloo.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SYDNEY

The Prize Orindinna HOCK and CLARET, for SALE by the undersigned.

Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—The First Prize for Australian Wines was gained by New South Wales, and awarded to Messrs. Wyndham for their "Dalwood and Bukkulla Wines," now on SALE at 96, New Pitt-street; and at the vineyards, Dalwood, Branxton.

TO FAMILIES and others.—For SALE, for cash, good pure Australian Wine, at 4s and 5s per gallon, in quarter-casks; a capital vin ordinaire.

Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, THOMAS BARKER'S MARYLAND.

The undersigned, appointed agent for the above, is prepared to supply wholesale orders and families.

Prices on application.

O. B. EBSWORTH, Circular Quay.

COLONIAL WINES, White and Red, of superior quality, at 20s per dozen. R. NOTT, 305, George-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—GUINNESS and CO.'S EXTRA STOUT.—We beg respectfully to inform Merchants and Shippers for the India Market that we have recently made such arrangements with the Brewery as will enable us in future to execute any orders for Bottled Stout, with which they may favour us, with promptness, and on the best terms. SPARKS, MOLINE, and CO., Sole Consignees, London.

XXX LONDON Stout, well up, 6s dozen. 276, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

BUTTER.—Very best butter, 6d per lb.; splendid butter, 4d per lb; Company's No. 1 sugar, 41s by single bag; best India pale ale, 7s 6d per dozen; Cozzens's American kerosene, 2s 6d by single tin. C. KIDMAN, South Head Road, Paddington, Campbell and Castlereagh streets, and 100, William-street.

FOR SALE, at the Woolpack Inn, Haymarket, 100 pair fine TURKEYS, at 8s per pair.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1466791

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, JANUARY 3, 1868.

THE New Year has come in with colder weather than has been known here for many years. The Seine is frozen over on several points, to the vast satisfaction of the crowds who are sliding and skating upon it. The lakes in the parks on the outskirts of the town are frozen solid and are covered with a motley throng of skaters, determined to lose no time in taking advantage of the unusual fall in the thermometer. The aristocratic members of the Paris Skating Club, which has had scarce an hour's skating since its foundation, and which has laid out large sums in enclosing its pond, and building its pavilions, buffet, &c., in the Bois de Boulogne, is preparing to give a grand skating party, to-morrow night, with accompaniments of electric lights, hot sherbets, and a fine supper. Half Paris will go down to the Bois, to watch skaters, and thus participate in the festive doings of the club, composed mainly of rich Americans and the *élite* of the Russian colony.

The official receptions and peaceful utterances of New Year's Day, at the Tuileries, have had their counterparts at all the Courts of Europe, except the Russian, which, following the Greek Kalendar, has still some days of the old year before it. Much anxiety has been felt here of late in regard to the revival of ambitious designs, supposed to have been taking place in Russia during the last two years. The *Moscow Gazette*, which is supposed to reflect the ideas of the Court and the governing party, is to some extent responsible for this feeling of alarm, as it incessantly dilates on the greatness of Russia's mission, on her unswerving determination to act up to her "manifest destiny," and on the probability of England's arriving at the conviction that there is not only no reason why she and Russia should not mutually forbear to throw obstacles in one another's way, but, on the contrary, every reason why they should come to a frank understanding of each other's aims, and tacitly assist each other in carrying them out. As Russia's great aim is well known to be Constantinople, these declarations, joined to the patronage of the Cretans so openly professed at the Russian Court, and the activity of Russian agents in fomenting quarrels between the Principalities and their suzerain, have caused a general conviction, in this region, that Russia is only biding her time for making a new move southwards. It may, nevertheless, be doubted whether it can be, for many years to come, if ever, in a position to allow of her acting offensively against Turkey, supported, as the latter would doubtless be, by the combined forces of France and England. Russia has neither strength nor coherence. Her exchequer is empty; her army unpaid; her administration the most venal in existence; and all her provinces have some special grievance, which tends to cool their ardour for union with the rest of the Empire. "Order reigns at Warsaw," but the Polish spirit is still unsubdued, and would not fail to reassert itself on the first favourable opportunity. The alliance between Russia and Prussia can only be temporary; and would certainly come to an end if Russia again went to war with the Western Powers.

The Roman difficulty would, doubtless, be solved by arms if Italy were strong enough to cope with France; but as she is not able to draw the sword at present, there seems no danger of war being brought about by complications in that direction. It is therefore difficult to see from what quarter the looked-for outbreak can originate; and yet it is certain that war is generally expected throughout Europe. The enormous armaments, which are beginning to tell so heavily on the exchequer of every member of the European family, are not perhaps so likely to assist in breaking the peace, as is sometimes imagined; for, as each country is increasing its armies in the same ratio, the general augmentation does not make much change in the relative strength of the various Governments. That the Emperor Napoleon heartily desires to avoid war is not only believed by all about him, but may even be inferred from his determination to have, at his command, an army large enough to give weight to his counsels. The Government scheme for compassing this end, though sure of the support of a majority of the Chamber (secured through certain modifications of the bill which will not greatly change its tenor), is, however, exceedingly unpopular with the nation. An active force of 850,000 men, in the prime of life, withdrawn from all productive avocations and supported at the public expense; the period during which these men may not marry increased from seven to nine years; and the heavier pressure of service in the National Guard Mobile, contemplated by the new bill, are regarded by the country generally with very great disfavour; the prospect of France being able, with the aid of the reserve, to bring 1,250,000 men into the field, in the space of six weeks, no longer appearing to the average French mind a sufficient equivalent for the enormous cost at which this result will be attained.

The Chamber having finished the stormy debate on the first division of the bill, relating specially to the organisation of the active army and the reserve, is now busy with the second division, which fixes the composition and service of the National Guard. The clause in regard to which most diversity of opinion seems to exist is that which forbids the recurrence to substitution by persons liable to service in the National Guard Mobile, a matter which will doubtless be hotly discussed before the matter is decided.

The Paris Press continues to descant on Fenianism and Irish affairs in general with that entire incapacity for getting at the truth which usually marks their attempts to make English matters clear to their readers. They are also beginning to occupy themselves with the Abyssinian expedition, which they are far too clear in seeing through a millstone to set down to any motive less extensive than the permanent acquisition of that country, which, when once reduced under her rule, will enable Great Britain to snap her fingers at France in the matter of the Suez Canal. M. de Lesseps, by-the-bye, has been dining with his old comrades of Sainte Barbe and the College de France, at the annual celebration just held, as usual, by the former pupils of those establishments; and, after dinner, in answer to a toast in his honour, and that of his undertaking, he expressed his perfect certainty of the success of the cutting, and promised to convey all his old chums, six years hence, to the Isthmus, to witness the inauguration of traffic upon the new canal. It is hardly necessary to add that the invitation was accepted. Italy, Austria, Wurtemberg, Holland, Bavaria, and Belgium are beginning the new year in the midst of a Ministerial crisis. Austria and Italy seem to be tolerably near getting a Cabinet together, but the others are less advanced in the matter.

The definitive conclusion of the arrangements between Austria and Hungary has necessitated the cessation of the office held by Baron Von Beust, as President of the Cabinet for both countries. The Kaiser has notified this constitutional necessity to that able Minister in a letter which renders full justice to the eminent services rendered to the monarchy under very difficult circumstances, by that statesman; and confirms him in his former post, as Minister of the Interior for Austria proper. The Court of Rome persists in its refusal to allow of the desired modifications of the Concordat; but the Austrian Government is fully determined to persevere in the proposed reforms. A bill has just passed the Reichsrath removing Jewish disabilities; a second is in progress, rendering civil marriage obligatory; and a third, of a most liberal character, will create a revolution in the system of public instruction throughout the Empire. A recent sitting of the Reichsrath was edified by a similar scene to that produced a short time ago in the French Chamber by M. de Kernéguen. A M. Skene, a member of the Right, declared that all the journals of Vienna were bought by M. Von Beust. The *Presse* and the *Wanderer* having been mentioned by name, their editors have challenged M. Skene to prove or to retract his charge, and, as he has kept silence, declare him to be a liar and a calumniator. The Kernéguen incident will probably end in the same way. The Court of Honour, formed to try the affair, has met twice, at the house of its President, M. Berry; but, on each occasion, M. Kernéguen has asked for a further delay, in order to get up the documents he professes to rely upon. The general opinion is that the member for Toulon will entirely fail to substantiate his serious and insulting charge against his colleagues.

The Pope has issued, in the shape of a letter to Cardinal Patrizzi, a homily to the Romans, charging them with "three foul sins," viz., continual blasphemy, non-observance of religious festivals, and a want of respect for churches. Cardinal Patrizzi, consequently, revives an edict of Leo XII., ordering the severe punishment of any person "accused by two credible witnesses" of either of these offences. Women are especially to be looked after; they are forbidden to wear short dresses, and are ordered always to wear a veil over their faces when they go into a church. It is added, moreover, that the latter article "is not to be converted into an ornament for the head, which shall be always modestly covered."

Cardinal Andrea has returned to Rome; made a sort of recantation, or explanation, written a letter to the Pope, and been fully restored to all his posts and dignities. Brigandage, fed from the Court of Bombalino, is growing more rampant than ever; but despite the difficulties of the crisis, and the desire of the partisans of the fallen *régime* to interpret them as favourable to a return of the deposed Princes, Italian unity has nothing to fear.

JANUARY 10.

The unusual severity of the weather is creating much disturbance all over Europe. Mails are delayed, and in some regions all the traffic and travelling are suspended. So heavy have been the falls of snow in Italy that the Italian Parliament, which was to have met on the 7th instant, has been prorogued until to-morrow, in order to give members from a distance a chance of reaching Florence in time. The casualties resulting from this exceptional temperature are exceedingly numerous; not to speak of the ravages committed by wolves, boars, and bears—which come down into the villages from mountains and forests, attacking not only the domestic animals but man—a great number of people have already been frozen to death. Drunkards and misers who perish through cold make but a limited demand on one's sympathies; but it is sad to think of rural postmen frozen in crossing lonely fields, labourers frozen at their work, and the sufferings of the infirm, the destitute, and the aged, wherever the Frost Spirits have asserted their sway.

The lovers of skating are making the most of the state of the weather. We have had a splendid night fête on the ice in the Bois de Boulogne, the success of which has determined getters-up of such entertainments to imitate that successful venture on a more modest scale in various suburban localities boasting a large sheet of shallow water. One of these, to take place at Surênes a few miles from town, with all the attractions of electric lights, coloured lanterns, music, &c., is advertised for a couple of nights hence, the profits to be given to the poor.

Paris has experienced, at various periods, a degree of cold that would seem more appropriate to Russia or Canada than to the latitude in which it stands. In 1608, the Seine was solidly frozen for weeks, the cattle, sheep, and game perished in great numbers, and the mortality among the people was exceedingly heavy. In 1683, 1709, 1740, 1768, and 1784 the cold was so intense here that the church bells cracked, images of Saints were carried through the streets to propitiate the celestial anger, and many of the thoroughfares were completely blocked up with snow and ice. The winters of 1799, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1814, 1829, and 1846 were also extremely severe.

The accounts of deaths in East Prussia, from cold and want, and the typhus fever caused thereby, are heart-rending; accounts almost as distressing reach one from the other countries of Europe. Yet, while destitution, ignorance, and neglect are slaying their thousands, and debasing the existence of millions, the outlay of every State, in the stern attempt to raise its army to the level of its pride, is assuming proportions which almost defy the calculations of statisticians, who have been trying to "foot up" the cost to Europe of the tremendous armaments now being levied by each, and inform us that these will necessitate, when fully organised on the scale now voted by their respective Parliaments, an expenditure of 600 millions sterling per month, or seven thousand two hundred millions per annum for Europe only! When we reflect on the amount of beneficial social measures that might be carried out with the aid of such a sum, of the wide step that might be accomplished in the road of education and organisation, by the consecration to the cause of progress of the skill, science, and energy that will be devoted to turning this mass of money to the best account for purposes of destruction, we may well wonder if our little planet be not one of the Bedlams of the Universe.

The bill for the reorganizing of the French army, as just passed by the Legislative Body, allows the Government to take every year 100,000 young men from every walk of life for the army, in which they will serve for nine years, of which five under the colours and four in the reserve. The National Guard, now to be reconstituted and rendered "movable," will be of 460,000 men, and will include nearly all the young men who have drawn "good numbers," or have been pronounced unfit for the ranks of the regular army, but who, drilled, armed, and organised, will, practically, not differ much from the soldiers of the army and reserve. They are intended to do garrison duty in France and Algeria, setting free, in time of war, an equal number of the regular troops usually employed in that branch of service. Thus, in eight years from the present time, the French Empire will have at its command a force of 1,200,000 fighting men. The advocates of the new law claim for it that the French soldier, who formerly served seven years, will now in time of peace only serve five years, thus gaining a relieve of two years, since a state of war, which will alone bring the reserve into actual service, is the exception, even in France. The age of marriage is not changed by the new bill, since the conscript will be allowed to marry when he has been eighteen months in the reserve; *i.e.* when he has been six years and a half a soldier. It may well be doubted whether the new law will make France a more dangerous neighbour than she has hitherto been; but its provisions must tell very heavily on the producing power of the country, while adding largely to its military expenditure, and, although the official defenders of the measure endeavour to show that the average Frenchman does not marry before twenty-eight, and that, consequently, the new law will not prove a hindrance to marriage, the general belief, undoubtedly, is that the new law will cause a still further decline in the ratio of increase among the people of France. The habits of the barrack and camp, it is well known, are not generally favourable to matrimony; and, despite the brilliant pictures drawn by Marshal Niel, of the superior chances of the soldier over the civilian in the race matrimonial, it is certain that, in the French army, the number of men who marry is much smaller than of those who remain single.

The Italian Cabinet is not yet reorganized, General Menabrea finding it difficult to induce those whom he would fain enlist to accept office in so serious a crisis. By the last advices he was endeavouring to induce M. Peruzzi to re-enter the Cabinet; the cousin of Ricasoli, it is added, seems not unwilling to accept the overtures, provided that the Cabinet be reconstructed as it was, with the exception of M. Gualterio. It is said that the King, on receiving the representatives of the army, on New Year's Day, after complimenting them on the bravery and fidelity of the soldiers of Italy, remarked that "though they had achieved the unity of Italy, further perils might have to be encountered," and expressed his conviction that "it will fulfil its duty as well at home as abroad;"—words that have, naturally, excited much attention, but which, though interpreted in some quarters as indicating a tendency in the Royal mind to seek an outlet from existing difficulties in a *coup d'état*, probably referred rather to the machinations of the Clerical and Legitimist party, who are reported as labouring with great diligence to provoke a separatist movement in Southern Italy and Sicily, the centre of these intrigues being, as usual, the Court of the ex-King of Naples at the Palace Farnese.

JANUARY 24.

There was a rumour a few days ago that the Government had renounced its suit against the eleven journals—including alike its friends and its foes—which M. Pinard, the new Minister of Justice, had commenced against them for having published reports of the sittings of the Legislative Assembly, under the guise of comments on the bills before that body; but it appears that this rumour is unfounded, and that the prosecution is to go on. The law permits the journals to express themselves with considerable freedom in their examinations of measures before the House; but it interdicts them from publishing any detailed notice of the doings and sayings of the House such as might constitute a "report" of the same, the reporting of the same being the exclusive privilege of the official journal, the *Moniteur*. This concentration of the right of reporting the sittings of the Chamber in the hands of the Government organ is ostensibly prompted by the "necessity" of ensuring a correct representation of the same, and the risk of garbled or incorrect reports being promulgated, if the other journals were allowed to give their own version of the sittings. The journals thus to be called over the coals of the Court of Correctional Police are the *Constitutionnel*, *Débats*, *Opinion Nationale*, *Temps*, *France*, *Avenir*, *Nationale*, *Journal de Paris*, *Union*, *Siècle*, *Intérêt-Public*, *Glaneur*; the cases against the *Epoque*, *Presse*, *Patrie*, *Gazette de France*, and *Revue Nationale*, originally included in the list of journals to be sued, have been dismissed. Public opinion is by no means favourable to this action of the new Minister. The provisions of the bill for reorganizing the army are exceedingly unpopular throughout the country; and the boldness and persistence with which that measure has been criticised by the greater part of the journals incriminated, is suspected to be at the bottom of the affair; the Minister wishing, say displeased lookers-on, to give a proof of zeal in his new sphere; seizing on the question of the *Compte-rendus* as a pretext, and including the semi-official organs in the *razzia*, in order to give an appearance of impartiality to the proceeding. The entire Press, of course, in a case like this, makes common cause with those of its members thus singled out for attack; and spare the Government neither serious remonstrance, nor witty fling. The *Journal de Paris*, a very respectable print, in announcing that the prosecutions are to be carried through, remarks:—The die is cast. French justice is about to be called on to decide what is a critical "report," and in what it differs from an "appreciation." Among the trials which took place under the ancient *régime* is one which will ever remain famous in the history of man; we refer to that between the tailors and the dealers in old-clothes. According to the regulations then in vigour, the latter had the right of selling second-hand garments, but the trade in new ones was reserved for the former. One day the tailors saw hanging outside the brokers' shops some clothes which appeared to them to have never been worn. The lawyers were immediately set to work, and the brokers were summoned to produce the incriminated goods in Court. "They are rags," said the dealers, as they held up the coats and trousers before the Judge. "Rags, indeed!" retorted the tailors, "look at this suit! The embroidery is as fresh as the day it was finished!" The serious question as to where the new coat ends and the old coat begins was laid before the Parliament of Paris. The course of deliberations, verdicts, and appeals had lasted for nearly five years without bringing the difficulty any nearer a solution, when the French Revolution broke out, and prevented the Judges from bringing the affair to a definite solution. Our business will probably be settled in about the same time. But after all the decisions have been pronounced for and against us, shall we know with any more certainty where is the legal limit that separates the new coat from the old one."

There seems to be some little doubt as to the feasibility of holding at the appointed time the exhibition of marine objects which it has been intended to open at Havre next May. The Exhibition Committee has just received a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that his applications to other Governments to take part in it had not been very successful. Austria says she is very willing to do so, but considers the date as too near. Sweden and Norway say that having taken part in the Exhibitions at Boulogne and Arcachon, she has no funds available for the purpose. England, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium, say they "have taken the proposition into consideration." The Government would probably have done better in allowing a little more time to elapse since the great effort of last year, whose echoes have not yet entirely died away. A few days ago the Emperor received a deputation of *twenty-two* of the workpeople of Paul Dupont's great printing establishment, in which every soul of the eleven hundred employed there is a partner, in order to express their gratitude to his Majesty for the promotion of the head of the house to the rank of officer of the Legion of Honour bestowed on him for his brilliant display at the Great Exhibition. The Emperor received the deputation very kindly, and said, "I thank you, gentlemen, for the step you have now taken. It honours M. Dupont as much as it does yourselves, because the distinction which has been conferred upon him is awarded chiefly to the employer who has introduced into his establishment the principle of solidarity of interests between the master and the workman, and it proves that you wisely appreciate the benefits which must result from the introduction of that principle into industrial establishments."

The regular round of official festivities has fairly begun. There has been a ball at the Tuileries, also a dinner to the Ministers, and the Hotel de Ville has just given the first of its magnificent receptions in the splendid suite of halls and drawing-rooms, unequalled by the reception rooms of any non-royal residences in Europe. The various Ministers have also been giving the dinners and soirées which are so eagerly attended by all who can contrive to get invitations. All branches of trade and industry are still exceedingly depressed; and the approach of the day of conscription, more dreaded than ever since the passage of the new law, adds an additional shade of gloom to the apprehensions of the public.

It is said at Berlin that the extremely cordial tone of the *felicitations* exchanged "per telegraph" between the Emperor Napoleon and King William on New Year's Day, render it tolerably certain that no risk of trouble exists in that quarter. Prussia has substituted for the Prussian postmark that has been in use since the late events, for all the territories now united under her leadership, a new uniform stamp, with the words "Confederation of the North." So there seems no fear of any immediate movement on the part of the Prussian Government towards the consolidation of her power as the wearer of the future Imperial crown of Germany. France will thus, it may be hoped, have time to smooth her ruffled plumes, and arrive at the conclusion that the provinces of the future empire have the same right to constitute themselves into a homogeneous unit as had the provinces of which she is composed, to unite under the sceptre of her early kings. Count de Goltz, the Prussian Ambassador at the Tuileries, has been compelled to undergo a painful and dangerous operation in the mouth, under the skilful hands of Dr. Nélaton; the patient appears to be going on quite satisfactorily. The other States of the Northern Confederation, not actually incorporated into Prussia, are humoured by her, for the present, by being allowed to maintain their own representatives at the Tuileries and other foreign Courts. Count Von Bismark has just been addressed by the leaders of one of the most intolerant fractions of the Conservative and Church party, and requested—after various compliments on the great work he has accomplished, and an expression of the hopes built upon his firmness by the party of order—to explain how it is that he should have caused that party so much surprise and anxiety, first, by according liberty of speech to the Federal Parliament, and allowing other statutes savouring of Liberalism to be enacted by that body; secondly, why did he get himself photographed on the same *carte de visite* with Madame Lucca, the popular *prima donna*; thirdly, why does he never go to Church? To this singular missive from the "Conservative Society of Pomerania," the Count is said to have returned a meek reply. He reminds his Pomeranian friends in regard to their first query, that the exigencies of political life cannot be always so correctly appreciated by outsiders as by those who actually whirled about in the vortex of events; in regard to the second, he says that "it is an old affair, dating back as far as 1865," when he was at Gastein with the King, engaged in drawing up the famous treaty whose subsequent violation by Austria became the occasion of the war;—that the negotiations were uncommonly long and tedious, the life at that sequestered watering-place exceedingly dull; that, while in this weary state of mind, he happened to meet Madame Lucca on the promenade, and begged her to arrange a concert for a charitable purpose, which Madame Lucca consented to do on condition of his being photographed *tête-a-tête* with her, and that as this wish appeared to him perfectly harmless, he did not hesitate to gratify her. In regard to the third part, he states that he should, indeed, deserve serious censure, if it were not that his health prevented him from encountering the cold and draught of the Berlin churches; but adds that, although unfortunately denied the satisfaction of joining in the public devotions of his co-religionists, he hopes he is not thereby excluded from the privileges of a Christian. He therefore begs them to continue their friendly feelings towards him, and avails himself of this opportunity to assure them of his distinguished consideration.

The political *clique* from whom emanated this impertinent prying into the private affairs of the energetic Prussian statesman, is a small but highly "respectable" section of the Conservative party, to whom the maintenance of their antiquated "principles" is a matter which they really have at heart—a section consisting mostly of noblemen and officials mainly interested in the preservation of their privileges and emoluments, but embracing also a fraction of stern, rigorous men, unlike the others in every respect, addicted to an honest and uncompromising absolutism on what they consider as Biblical grounds, as well as on the precedents of Prussian history. These people cannot be very well pleased with the Minister whom they expected to annihilate the Parliamentary régime, but whom they find creating new Parliaments; whom they hoped would treat Constitutionalists as sinners against Holy Writ and the King, whereas he takes the trouble of defeating them by superior statesmanship, or of conciliating them by concessions; but as their leaders are held in much esteem for their general honourability, and their disinterested motives, the Premier seems to have thought it necessary to propitiate them by sending them a kindly and explanatory reply. As for the distinguished *cantatrice*, whose real name is Baroness Von Rhaden, she is a married lady who has always borne the most unsullied reputation.

No Sovereign will be present at the funeral of Maximilian; but all the reigning personages of Europe, and the Prince of Wales, will be represented by their ambassadors, officers, or special envoys. The Empress Charlotte is said to be recovering her health and the use of her mental faculties; her sister-in-law, the Queen of the Belgians, appears to be unremitting in her affectionate devotion, and to have largely contributed to the amelioration of her state.

The approaching session of the common Parliament of the empire, soon to assemble in Vienna, and consisting of delegates from the local parliaments of Vienna and Pesth, are looked forward to with much interest and some anxiety by the peoples on either side of the Leitha. The Deak party seems determined to assure a perfectly loyal and conciliatory attitude towards the rest of the Empire, and towards the Crown, and urges against the exaggerated pretensions of the Radicals the absolute necessity for Hungary as for the rest of the empire, to maintain the union between the two great divisions of the Austrian dominion, on the basis of the Pragmatic Sanction. The great wealth of Hungary in cereals is beginning to attract much attention. It is said that, with her grain producing power fairly brought into action, and the transport of her superfluous stores facilitated by a system of railways, she could alone do much towards supplying the wants of her neighbours. The system of public instruction now being elaborated for all parts of the Empire is wonderfully large and liberal, and includes secondary schools for girls of a far higher character than can yet be boasted of by many other European States.

The Menabrea Ministry is reconstituted, with Cardona, De Felippo, and Ribotti, as Ministers of the Interior, Justice, and Marine, in place of Gualterio, Mari, and Ravana. Cardona is a veteran Piedmont statesman, in office under Cavour, respected by all parties. De Felippo is a Neapolitan, not much known. Admiral Ribotti, of Genoa, has a high reputation as a naval officer. All three are moderate, Parliamentary, and essentially opposed to a break with France and to extra-legal enterprises. General Menabrea, utterly devoid of ambition, having persisted in his efforts to form a Cabinet under very great difficulties, has evidently only done so from a strong sense of patriotic duty.

The documents recently published by the Italian Government, at Ratazzi's demand, while proving that he did his best to prevent the late movement, up to the date of Garibaldi's advance upon Rome, prove also that he then changed his policy,—regarded it as necessary that Italy should go to Rome without further hesitation, and favoured, in every way, the movement he had previously condemned. Ratazzi, however, does not seem satisfied with the publication of the documents in question; and is said to be about to publish simultaneously in Paris, London, and Florence, a pamphlet intended to show his course in what he claims to be its true light.

Rome is being fortified, and the Papal army largely reinforced by importations of men and cannon. The Cardinals are in high spirits, openly proclaiming that they are about to get back their lost provinces; the little Court of Bombalino is equally sanguine of soon returning to Naples. It is tolerably certain, however, that neither of these aspirations are destined to fulfilment; and that Pius IX., though he will probably be allowed to retain the triple crown for the rest of his life, will figure in history as the last of the long and chequered line of Pontiff Kings.

The Pope has just sent the Golden Rose to the Queen of Spain, and the Hat and Sword to the Emperor Napoleon, as the Sovereign who has done most during the preceding year, in defending the Church. He is also going to make cardinals of five French prelates, including, out of compliment to the Emperor, the Liberal Archbishop of Paris, detested by the Sacred College, and the Abbé Bonaparte, cousin of the Emperor, a taciturn and thoughtful man, whom it is conjectured that the ruler of France would not regret to see nominated as the successor of Pius IX. in the chair of St. Peter.

JANUARY 25.

The repeated and rapid alternations of heat and cold to which the course of the present winter is subjecting this hemisphere, is making the season one of the most trying and disagreeable on record. Accounts from the provinces, however, give good news of the appearance of the crops; neither the wheat nor the vines appearing to have suffered from the intense cold.

Paris has now fairly assumed its winter aspect. Balls, dinners, and concerts succeed one another with a closeness which leaves not a moment disengaged with those who give themselves up to the prevailing dissipations of the time. The second of the state balls at the Tuileries came off on Tuesday last, and was marked by an unusual degree of splendour in the jewellery worn on the occasion. The Empress, who looked very well, and almost as pretty as ever, wore a dress of white *tulle*, composed of several skirts trimmed with acacia-blossoms and green leaves, looped up by a sort of *chatelaine* of emeralds, rubies, and sapphires; the front of the *corsage* was covered with a *berthe* made entirely of emeralds and diamonds, a diamond necklace, and, in her hair, branches of acacia-leaves of emeralds, with flowers and stars of diamonds. Princess Mathilde was in yellow satin, trimmed with black velvet, and a quantity of splendid diamonds; Princess Murat was in mauve satin and pearls; Princess Metternich in white *tulle*, sprigged over with bits of lilac-flowers, and a necklace and coronet of diamonds. One of the Emperor's cousins, Princess Baciocchi, who broke her leg a short time ago, and whom the Empress went off to see, taking Dr. Nélaton with her, is going on satisfactorily. The Princess is very fond of agriculture, and is also of a decidedly humanitarian turn. She has lived, for many years past, on her estate in Brittany, expending her fortune in introducing into that backward region all the modern agricultural improvements, and endeavouring to procure their adoption by the peasant proprietors about her. The Emperor has a high regard for her, and has gone more than once to inspect the results of her efforts.

The discussion of the Army Bill, finished in the Legislative Chamber, has just begun in the Senate. The Government seems very desirous that the new system should be regarded as simply intended to enable France to feel herself on a footing of equality with the enlarged military Prussia she now has on her borders; and a pamphlet just published here, and hawked about *the streets at two sous* per copy, has been very extensively read under the belief that the text had been submitted, before publication, to the appreciation of the Emperor. This pamphlet, entitled, "Law of Recruiting of the Army, and Organisation of the Mobilised National Guard," having been inserted in the evening edition of the *Moniteur*, previous to publication in its present form, is evidently to be regarded as at least reflecting the views of the Emperor. The pamphlet, after explaining the provisions of the new law, winds up as follows:—"We must state, in conclusion, that the bill on military organisation was laid before the great bodies of the State, not because the Government feared an immediate war, but because the Crimean and Italian campaigns had shown it that our military forces were not equal to the requirements of a great country like France. The events which have since taken place in Germany have confirmed this opinion; but they have been rather an occasion for the bill to be brought in than the cause of it. For, we must confess, that without the war in Germany in 1866, without that striking warning, doubt may be entertained whether public opinion would have accepted such a plan, of which the necessity and importance were understood only by those who are responsible for the security and honour of the country."

It is, at all events, a hopeful sign of the growing disfavour with which war is getting to be regarded in this hemisphere, that the Government of the nation, which has hitherto been the most war-loving in Europe, deems it necessary to represent its military preparations as being prompted rather by a desire for peace than by any warlike intentions. The French people do not like the new bill; they do not like the mobilisation of the National Guard; the idea of crossing the channel, and revolutionising Great Britain to the pattern of the Code Napoleon has lost, of late, much of its former charm; and the irritation with which Prussian aggrandisement has been viewed by French eyes has already begun to abate, and will doubtless have had time to melt away altogether, thanks to the prudence of the Emperor, before the inauguration of the last act of the German drama.

Meantime, the Prussian journals, in setting forth the terrible want, starvation, and consequent epidemics now ravaging the Eastern provinces of Prussia, and making themselves felt, more or less, through the rest of the kingdom, boldly declare that the explanation which attributes the prevalent misery simply to a succession of short harvests in certain districts of Prussia is wholly inadequate; that the cause of all this suffering lies deeper, and must be sought in the action of the system which, while it has converted the Prussian people into a compact and most powerful military body, has proportionately diminished its productive power, and rendered inevitable such a social result as that which is now showing itself in the horrors of the famine and fever-stricken districts. The weight of iron, say these journals, is crushing the vitals of the country; industry is slackened, whole districts are left uncultivated, manufactures are languishing, and commerce is diminishing, because the country is, on the one hand, deprived of too large a proportion of its productive energies, and, on the other, is compelled, out of its diminished resources, to support an expenditure for military purposes altogether out of harmony with its powers. Such a denunciation of the modern Prussian system is certainly worthy of the attention of the Powers who are trying to walk in a similar path.

The Russian Liberal Press is inveighing against the enormous waste of men and money resulting from the system of colossal standing armies now prevalent all over Europe, and urging its Government "to take the initiative, for which its rank among the Great Powers pre-eminently fits it," of proposing a general reduction of the armies of Europe.

Russia and Prussia are reported as having "fallen out;" the occasion of their anger being the marriage of the young Duke of Oldenburg with the Princess of Leuchtenberg, which took place with great pomp, a week ago, at St. Petersburg. It appears that the hand of the Princess, who is allied, through the Beauharnais, with the Imperial family of France, had been asked for Prince Charles of Roumania; that the French Government approved of the projected union, and promised to aid it; but that the ultra-Muscovite party, informed of the approval of the Court of the Tuileries, at once set to work to find another candidate, and fixed upon the young Duke of Oldenburg, a captain in the Russian army, with no other fortune than his Princely birth, that the Czar, over-persuaded, accepted the new man; and that King William is much affronted at this preference of an Oldenburg to an Hohenzollern, his displeasure being shared by the peace party, and even by Von Bismarck. The announcement of the grand ball, which was to be given the night before last, in honour of the young couple, by the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and at which the Imperial Family had promised to be present, is therefore not unimportant, as showing that the Emperor Napoleon is above any feeling of pique in regard to the matter.

A very useful institution founded in this city, under the name of the "Corporation of the Bees," is about to be imitated in Berlin, under the auspices of the Crown Princess. The object of the society is to sell the work of ladies who, though not compelled to work steadily for their bread, are still in straitened circumstances, and glad to add something, by work they can pursue at home, and unobserved, to the resources of their household. Children's clothes, embroidery, all kinds of elegant needlework, underclothing, carved wood, paintings, &c., the work of its members, are received by the managers of the society, and sold at its rooms, without any other designation being given than the number of the "Bee" by whom they have been made, and for whom they are sold.

The Austrian Government, under the guidance of Baron Von Beust, is steadily progressing in the path of internal reform. Lay schools, civil marriage, and a revised concordat are all hopeful symptoms of the determination of rulers and people to move onward. The antipathy of Russia against Austria, dating from the entrance of the latter upon the path of political freedom, seems rather to increase than diminish as the work of improvement goes on.

The *Bankers' Gazette*, of St. Petersburg, has just published an unusually violent attack on Austria, accusing that Power of having injured Russia by her conduct towards the Poles, her attitude in the East, and especially by her alliance with France, which latter misdeed, according to the article alluded to, "constitutes an anomaly of a character that will probably lead to war." The writer next proceeds to argue that "a feeble Austria, even if allied to France, would not constitute a serious danger for Russia; but an Austria internally strong, even if isolated, would be most menacing to us; and Russia will evidently not permit that danger to come into existence. Let us hope that, at some future day, however remote, people will look back and wonder that selfishness so barefaced, and so shortsighted, should ever have been the political *credo* of any people!"

Italy is still anxious in regard to her financial and other prospects; but the effervescence caused by recent events is perceptibly calming down. The city of Turin is about to give a ball to the King, who, on his return to Florence, will give two balls at the Palace. The negotiations on the subject of Rome are still going forward; and, it is said, have already induced a modification of the programme of the Menabrea Cabinet in relation to the treatment of the interest on the portion of the public debt assumed by Italy on the annexation of Umbria and the Marches. The Spanish Government has "explained" the impertinent phrase in the Royal Speech, in allusion to Italy; and a commission appointed to decide on the identity of the body given up to the Austrian authorities by Juarez, has solemnly declared it to be that of the late ill-starred Emperor of Mexico.

THE DISTRESS ON THE HAWKESBURY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

IN pursuance of an adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of Wilberforce, a meeting was held at the Church of England schoolhouse, on the 23rd instant, to consider the necessity of adopting measures to obtain assistance for those persons who are in real distress from the effects of the late flood. There were not many present.

Mr. S. Tuckerman, J.P., was unanimously elected to take the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was impelled by a sense of duty to take a part in the matter which had brought them together on this occasion. He had it in contemplation to initiate similar proceedings in the locality where he resided, but he had been requested to attend this meeting, and he was there to do his duty. He knew that the loss of crops on the low lands in the Hawkesbury district by the late flood was very general and extensive, and that many instances of distress must prevail during the present year. As the winter was approaching it was necessary that something should be done to ascertain what number of cases of real distress did exist, and take action accordingly. He was not acquainted with the losses sustained by the farmers at Wilberforce; he believed that many of them had suffered severely, but he conceived that we only had to do with the cases of real distress such as we could conscientiously recommend for assistance. He thought that a sub-committee should be appointed to make the necessary inquiry of the losses sustained, and learn by personal observation the real condition of the sufferers. He thought that we should have strong grounds for an application to the Flood Relief Committee for assistance. In his opinion, the committee should have a correct statement of the number of applicants, their losses, and their present position; and every precaution should be taken to prevent imposition. He thought the committee would not hesitate to render assistance, provided they were fully satisfied that cases of real distress did exist. The funds at their disposal were subscribed for the purpose of relieving the distress of the sufferers from the effects of floods, and as it was our duty to endeavour to obtain some assistance from those funds for those who were in real distress, not by any act of their own, but by circumstances over which they had no control, we must be right in carrying out that object. If we could show that we had used every means to arrive at a true statement of the cases of real distress, he believed the committee would give their application every attention and would probably not feel justified in withholding assistance.

The following resolutions were then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

1. That this meeting view with some concern the distressed and destitute condition of some of the farmers at Wilberforce and Hominy Point, arising from the effects of the late flood, and consider it desirable that some steps should be taken to afford them relief.

2. That in order to carry out that object a sub-committee proceed to make inquiries and ascertain, by personal observation, the losses sustained, and the reasonableness of the applications that have already been made, and that no person be entitled to relief but those who have not the means of cultivating their land and providing a reasonable subsistence during the present year.

3. That the names of those persons who are considered in need of assistance be submitted to the Flood Relief Committee, with a request from the sub-committee for assistance in the shape of seed and otherwise, as may be considered necessary.

4. That Mr. John Fleming, Mr. A. Simpson, Mr. Bragg, Mr. Westall, and Mr. Nicolls, be appointed a sub-committee to institute necessary inquiries embodied in the second resolution, and report thereon.

5. That this meeting be adjourned till Monday next, 30th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock p.m.

LETTER FROM A COLONIST IN LONDON TO A FRIEND IN SYDNEY.

OF news I have very little to give you, if I except the tales of the fearful disasters produced on innocent persons by the late panic, or madness, which is a more correct term to apply. But with all these particulars, you are, no doubt, familiar, from the accounts which have reached you in the public Press. Here it is allowed now, that the "South Sea Bubble" was nothing to the late crisis, either in the extent of the delusions or the downright dishonesty which characterised it. And when people are beginning to recover from its effects, the rottenness of railway finance, and the dishonesty of railway directors are exposed by the vigilance of shareholders, who have trusted too long and too much to men utterly unworthy of confidence. The fact that railway dividends have to a very large and alarming extent been paid out of borrowed money for years past, cannot any longer be doubted, and Directors are ejected from their posts and committees of investigation are appointed in all quarters. You will see the history of the scandalous concealments of the real position of the Caledonian, Midland, Brighton and Eastern Counties, in the public papers, and therefore I need not refer to them, but it is well known that many others are just as bad. What is to be done if the 600 millions, now invested in railways is to remain unproductive? is a very serious matter for the shareholders, and for the country, and there is a very uneasy feeling now upon the subject in this country.

On Australian matters I have nothing to report except the dinner on the 25th, of which you have the programme on the other side, and the negotiation by the Oriental Bank of the last of our debentures in their hands, at and above 91 per cent. I am sure it would have gone higher but for the way in which the Bank floated the debentures last year, which prevented many from tendering, and from which a very large sum was gained to the speculators and lost to the colony. I wonder what our Treasurer will now say about his project with the German Jews for selling them Mr. Martin's proposed loan of £3,000,000 at 84 per cent. Had the Assembly sanctioned the loan, and approved of the financial scheme for floating it through the German firms as proposed by our Treasurer, every pound of it could have been placed on the market before the end of this year at *par*; and thus a clear profit of nearly *half a million* sterling would have been reaped by the German Jews to the irretrievable loss of our colonial wiseacres who trust their affairs to the "heaven-born financier." I expect to learn that this gifted statesman will tell the Assembly that the improved price obtained for our securities has been entirely owing to his superior management. I should like to be there to tell him that but for his bungling, and the mismanagement of some of his predecessors during the last seven years, the whole of this loan would have realised *par* now in the London market. People may shut their eyes to this fact, but the fact remains, notwithstanding, indisputable. Unfortunately the self-sufficiency and conceit of some of our colonial statesmen appear to be their most prominent weaknesses, and they will ultimately prove their ruin. *Their* ruin, however, would be a very small matter, but unhappily this overweening conceit and assumption of talents which they have not—meanwhile, ruin the credit, and damage the interests of our common country. That this has been the case already to a large extent let the quotations of our securities testify in comparison with those of our neighbours. But enough of this, for you know it all long ago, and have done your best to correct the evil, and your warnings will yet be attended to and respected by a future generation made wise by the follies and mistakes of the present.

London, 16th January.

THE NEW HEBRIDES MISSION.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on Tuesday evening, in the Presbyterian church, Phillip-street, on behalf of the New Hebrides Mission. The meeting having been commenced with devotional exercises, and Mr. Goodlet having been called upon to preside, the Rev. Dr. Steel introduced the Rev. Mr. Gordon who is about to become the missionary of the New South Wales Presbyterian Church to the New Hebrides. Mr. Gordon has long laboured at Erromanga, the island watered by the blood of the most illustrious missionary to the islands of the South Seas—the Rev. John Williams, and subsequently by the blood of his own brother, the Rev. Mr. Gordon, and of his partner in life.

The Rev J. D. GORDON, who was received with much enthusiasm, spoke at considerable length upon his experience of missionary life, having special reference to the peculiar difficulties which stood in the way of missionary success in the New Hebrides, by reason of what he could not but consider an incipient slave trade which has recently grown up. The mission on Fate is the one that has suffered most from the traffic in natives, but the missions on the other islands have also suffered less or more by it. Now, I believe that all things are possible with God; but how any mission can prosper when subjected to the influence of this iniquitous traffic is what I do not see. When, too, we consider what draughts are yearly made upon these islands by indigenous and exotic diseases, wars, and pestilence, the prospects of success are greatly diminished. In reference to epidemics, which have and do still prove so fatal to many and disastrous to mission work, we accept what comes as a visitation of Heaven; but not so those things inflicted by the hands of avaricious men. We as missionaries, I fear, have been tardy in moving on behalf of the natives of these islands in this matter, so tardy that, if our slow movement had not been anticipated by the Governments of Queensland and Fiji, thousands more of the defenceless natives must have slipped through our fingers. It is a fearful responsibility for us or you to have mouths and not open them for the dumb. The citizens of Sydney did that nobly a few years ago, and raised such a storm around the Peruvian slavers that it proved nearly as fatal to their slave vessels as the one that raged around the Spanish Armada. To your honour be it transmitted to posterity. But as in that instance, so in this, the evils which these vessels did were never, could never be undone. It is a pleasing and encouraging fact that the sympathies of this colony, and the younger Australian colonies, are strongly bound up with British institutions, and that the current of public opinion generally sets strongly against the accursed institution of slavery. In the issue of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of March 5th, there appeared a communication on the subject of the New Hebrides slave trade from the correspondent of that journal in Fiji, and I shall take advantage of this opportunity for making a few observations on that letter. The writer referred to, states that "so long as the working of the system can be kept under the strict supervision of our Consul, so long can we honestly say to those who contend to the contrary, this system is not slavery. The difficulties, however, are continually increasing, so much so that the whole affair will soon be summarily stopped by the authorities in the colonies (who, we presume, are watching it closely), or else the Consul will be materially assisted in his efforts to keep things in order. It is impossible for him to know how, and on what terms the natives were engaged or obtained by the several captains or agents who have brought them here. The interpreters for the Consul are interested individuals, or natives who speak very indifferent English. We have good reasons for suspecting, Mr. Chairman, that throughout this whole system of slavery it would be difficult to find a disinterested person. However, from the letter of which the foregoing is an extract, the following inferences may be fairly drawn: 2. That the writer of it does not consider the traffic in natives morally wrong, and yet in the "notice" issued from the Consulate, which he quotes, in January of this year, the attention of shipmasters is called to the Acts of Parliament relating to the suppression of the slave trade. 3, That he has brought the matter before the public, not in the interests of the deported natives, but on account of the "anxiety and trouble" which it is causing the planters, and because the "foolishness or rascality of the few is imperilling the interests of the many. 4. That the traffic has assumed such proportions that its supervision and control have exceeded the limits of the Consul's power. In reference to the material spoken of as needed by the Consul, it does not appear whether it be the material, money, or the material, men, that is needed, but obviously both to "keep things in order." What things? The things black and naked called natives that have become articles of commerce in Fiji, Queensland, and New Caledonia. If proof be needed, hear the following:—"The Eagle, cutter, from New Zealand, and the Sea Witch (no doubt well remembered in Sydney), have both returned from the New Hebrides with a great number of men. Upon their arrival here £6 10s. per head was demanded for passage money, whereas £3 10s. or £4 had previously been the price." Now, Mr. Chairman, it appears evident that this is where the shoe pinches, viz., in not being able to purchase (I say purchase, for it is a "speculation," to use the language of the correspondent of the *Herald*, on the part of those who are embarked in the New Hebrides slave trade) natives from slave dealers at the usual price, £3 10s. or £4 per head. These "speculations," too, would pay well, for, according to the acts of the Consulate of Fiji, a vessel of fifty tons burthen is allowed to carry 100 natives. A cargo of this number would be worth, at £6 10s. per head, £650, and the New Hebrides are only three days' sail from Fiji, which enables one vessel to make more than one voyage in the year. Last year there were about two dozen of vessels at the Group, and for the sole purpose of getting natives, and among these, vessels of 150 and 200 tons burthen, if not some of larger tonnage. "About eight months ago," the correspondent of the *Herald* states, "a small schooner boat was taken away by five or six of these imported men from the New Hebrides, the crew and passengers having been, it is supposed, overpowered and killed. This was done immediately on their arrival here, and whilst they were being taken by sea to the residence of the planter who had paid their passage money (as it is expressed in public parlance), his island being distant about ten miles." Shortly after a second boat was stolen and got successfully away, the fate of which has not yet been ascertained. And now again, but very lately, another schooner has been stolen by between thirty and forty of these men, and they have just got quite clear of the group. These last absconders frequently told the young men for whom they were working that they had been deceived by the captain who had brought them to Fiji. They said they understood that they were going to *Sydney* for a year, and not to Fiji for three years!"

The same things occur from time to time in Queensland. For example, the *Maryborough Chronicle* of February 26 reports that "Mr. Cardew, manager of the Tinana Sugar Company, applied to the police for summonses for twenty-eight South Sea Islanders who had 'bolted' from the Company's service." These instances, of which no doubt there are many that are never reported, show how these deported natives feel and act in the land of their oppressors and deceivers, and will risk their lives in a frail boat, without provisions or water, in their attempts to reach the islands of their nativity. It is a fact that natives have been taken from Fate to Fiji, with the understanding that the term was to be six months, whereas the term in fact used to be five years, but has been reduced to three. It is a fact that natives are deceived by those trading in them, though it may be true, as asserted, that some go of their own accord. Some do go of their own accord, but the taking them away renders their native places less secure to those left behind and more undesirable in every respect. In this way the trade, or the effects of the trade on the respective islands increases and produces its own supply. But in reference to the point of deception I mention the following that came under my own observation:—The Sea Witch, which returned to Fiji with a full cargo, anchored in Dillon's Bay. She had on board an Erromangan, who had been absent some years from his own island. He was used as a decoy, was on shore on the Sabbath among the people, praising Fiji as a fine land indeed—plenty to eat and little to do, the natives' ideal of Paradise. The vessel sailed on Monday on a coasting voyage, taking with her some absconders from the mission premises, as other vessels had done before. This man, on reaching his own village, cautioned his own people against embarking, but it was quite proper for him to betray and weaken hostile tribes. I left this vessel and another on the same errand when I came away for this colony in December, but did not ascertain how they had succeeded until I saw the letter of the *Herald's* correspondent. I repeat that I remarked in the outset that all things are possible with God, but that I cannot see how any mission can prosper under such adverse circumstances. And, if it were even a question of prosperity; but, alas! it is one of existence. Now, whether it be better for the interests of humanity, religion, society, and commerce, that missionaries have their work destroyed in this ruthless manner or not, judge ye—"I speak as unto wise men, judge ye what I say." It is stated further that "it is impossible for the Consul to obtain reliable information upon those points which can decide the question as to its being slavery or not."

"Whose freedom is by suff'rance, and at will
Of a superior, he is not free."

So said Cowper, and so says every honest Englishman, and if from the showing, the admissions of the men engaged in the traffic, and the numerous and well authenticated accounts given of the working of this evil system,—if after such an array of facts any doubts be entertained as to its being essentially slavery, then two and two do not make four. But the correspondent of the *Herald* proceeds:—"After the men are scattered over Fiji upon various plantations, he has no guarantee as to their usage, nor can he have; as it is impossible for him to visit and question the labourers, he cannot know their treatment.', And, "Although of late a register has been kept of the men imported, * * * yet because of his inability to visit all parts of Fiji, these engagements about returning labourers to their homes when their time has expired, *will* be readily evaded." This is quite true, and exactly coincides with what we have heard from men engaged in the trade, viz., that some planters when the term of natives' service is about to expire, raise a row with them, whereupon they bolt, or run off, then he is free from his obligations to return them to their own islands. Engagements with these unprotected people are certainly easily evaded. We come now to the remedy for the evil suggested by the correspondent of the *Herald*, viz., "A few recognised inspectors or visitors who should in some way act under the direction of the Consul, or at least send their reports in to him. It has been suggested that the missionaries should act as inspector or visitor, these gentlemen being about the only class who would be disinterested. * * * It would be much more satisfactory to all parties were the gentlemen either sent out or one or two resident in Fiji appointed, and paid for their labour, for there are those among the planters who would strongly object to a missionary going to their plantations on a visit of inspection, being under the impression that these gentlemen's sympathies are solely enlisted on the side of the natives. This we know is a false impression." Now, Mr. Chairman, whether this be complimentary to the missionaries or not we cannot say, but our own conviction is that the more closely this subject be examined the more odious it will appear. We do hope, for the credit of our common Christianity, that no missionaries are in any way interested in the traffic. Our correspondent continues:—"Were some one appointed, and supported by the Government, or simply appointed, and the planters as a body requested to contribute a sufficiency for the liberal support of such an officer, the labourers would then be suitably protected, and the employers saved from many annoyances to which they would be subjected through the injustice of those who hope to reap enormous profits for a year or two at the expense of the majority, who are advocates of law and order. * * * They are most anxious that the roughs of the community should be restrained from all unjust and illegal acts towards their men, for it can be seen that if they are not put down, their labour market will be speedily closed. The sooner the better, Mr. Chairman. May they all soon be put down and kept down, officer, tool, and all, and no provision whatever made for domesticating the iniquitous institutions of slavery. All this may look plausible enough, but the veil only requires to be draw off to reveal the hideous deformity of this system of slavery. Writing in the interest of pounds shillings and pence, under the guise of protecting the rights of defenceless natives—fastening on the fetters when pretending to unloose them; this is shocking to moral sensibilities. Even those whose sympathies are with the dominant—not with the doomed races—are forced at every step to acknowledge that the system is slavery. Truly the love of gain was never scrupulous. It may be very well to endeavour to wheedle the public into the belief that the planters are in the meantime doing all in their power to mitigate the rigors of the traffic in, and servitude of the natives of the New Hebrides and islands beyond, and by a few clever tricks of legerdemain persuade them that their shackles will soon be struck off, while, in reality, they are adopting measures for fastening them on permanently. This very month advertisements have appeared in Brisbane papers in the following terms:—"Parties wishing to engage South Sea Islanders may do so by applying to the undersigned. A vessel will be dispatched to the islands in a few days." (*Courier*, March 9th, 1868.) Here, then, are vessels openly and avowedly embarked in the trade, and I have been informed by some of the captains of these slave vessels that their object at the islands is to get *bush natives*, as these are more manageable than those living on the shore as they do not like the natives who can speak English. I mentioned the fact that natives are decoyed away, and some betrayed, and stated the case of the Erromangan on board the Sea Witch; but not only is it done in this way, but these captains and agents sent, or who go on "speculation" to the group, are accustomed to employ influential natives of the shore, and other persons settled on some of the heathen islands, to furnish them with hands. I stated also that about twenty-four vessels were at the New Hebrides last year for the sole purpose of getting these defenceless natives, and so early as the beginning of this month vessels were preparing for another year's traffic. In addition a vessel (the Prima Donna, at present in this harbour) arrived from the group in Brisbane with a cargo of eighty-five natives, in February of this year. Is it much wonder, then, that some of the smaller islands should be nearly depopulated? Is it much wonder, when the natural guardians of the inhabitants of these islands have been so slow to plead the cause of these doomed tribes—the fag-ends of a perishing race, hurried out of a mundane existence? Is it much wonder, when these vessels are among the islands of the group *nine* months in the year, and your mission vessel not *five*? Why do you keep that vessel here nearly half of every year, sunning herself in the Parramatta River and Hobson's Bay? Is it any wonder, then, that she has not yet even sighted half the islands in the New Hebrides Group, much less having made the acquaintance of the inhabitants of one in five, even though the length of the group is only three hundred miles? It is no wonder; and the men embarked in this trade exhibit so much greater activity that they not only out-run us, but most of them are so far in advance as to be clean out of sight. In 1866 we saw a small craft of ten tons at the group from Fiji after natives. She had on board then twenty-six of the inhabitants of Moa, and was getting more on Fate. The captain informed us that he sailed under both the American and English flags, and that the craft itself was the Consul's yacht. The planters and those writing in their interest may say, so long as the Consul can do this and that the system is not slavery"; but so long as men filling offices of trust are governed by self-interest we shall never have patriotic nor philanthropic legislation nor just administration. The whole history of the traffic with the treatment of the natives (and for this see "Notes from Fiji," published in the *Herald* of August 28, 1868) proves it to be slavery, and those who can distinguish between this system and slavery can split a hair. The beginnings of American slavery were small, smaller than the present proportions of Australian and Fiji slavery. To crush American slavery out of existence cost the Great Republic five hundred thousand of her bravest men, besides millions of dollars. "Verily there is a God that judgeth in the earth." Let all who revere Him and love their kind and country arise in the majesty of their might and declare slavery in every form to be opposed to the rights of man and laws of God, and therefore that none of the Anglo-Saxon race shall be allowed to hatch the viper in any place, not even in Fiji.

The Rev. Dr. LANG, M.L.A., moved—"That this meeting expresses its continued interest in the New Hebrides mission, and regards with satisfaction the proposed connection of the Rev. J. D. Gordon with the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales as their first missionary."

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. THOMSON, and unanimously adopted.

It was moved by the Rev. R. S. PATERSON, seconded by Dr. MOON, and carried—"That this meeting bids the Rev. J. D. Gordon an affectionate and Christian farewell on the occasion of his return to the scene of his labours, and earnestly prays that he may be preserved amidst 'perils in the sea' and 'perils by the heathen,' and be blessed by the great Head of the Church in extending the Gospel of the grace of God.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman, and a benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Steel, brought the meeting to a close.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Without doubt much odium will attach to New South Wales as a community in the loyal minds of the British nation for the late diabolical attempt to assassinate his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, by a wretch who so recently intruded himself amongst us, but who is not of us, and who, although an Irishman, I would fain believe has been brutalised in other climes.

Let us as a people, and not as individuals, only pour in oil to heal the wounded feelings of our most gracious widowed Queen and her injured son, and show that we have no sympathy with a traitorous assassin; and chiefly let us evince our humble gratitude to the Almighty for having so mercifully averted a fatal effect from a murderous intent upon an innocent life.

Let us, then, throughout the whole extent of New South Wales, contribute towards the erection of the proposed hospital; let us not be satisfied with attending public meetings, and expressing horror and indignation at the fiendish assassin's attempt, and sympathy for Prince Alfred and our loyalty, but let us add to such expressions some of our substance, according to our ability, and, if necessary, dispense with some of our enjoyments that we may do this, and erect a magnificent hospital by which we may, firstly, express our humble gratitude to the Almighty for his great mercy in saving the Prince's life; secondly, to wipe from our country the shame and discredit of an atrocious attempt in our midst to murder the son of our Queen, and, thirdly, to possess a building for curative purposes. On such an occasion, surely no loyal persons in this colony will withhold their support. I would not have the monumental building erected with the contributions of other than loyal persons. *Let our loyalty be so tested.*

I hope to see that building a worthy and noble memorial of a people's love and gratitude, and that we and our children and children's children may be able to point at it with satisfaction as a thanksgiving to God for saving Prince Alfred's life, and averting from us anguish and shame for his threatened untimely death by a strange and cowardly assassin.

Let all among us, both rich and poor, of every creed, contribute and shew that we reverence the beloved son of our model Queen, and that we really do intensely abhor the late diabolical attempt upon his life.

Let every employer in the colony suggest the memorial to his employés of every grade, that our feelings be manifested by numbers as well as by a large amount. Let us bear in mind that this is not a matter of merely establishing a hospital—that is of secondary importance, though a most suitable, substantial token of our feelings.

I hope to see the colony of Victoria erect a similar monument. In England not much distinction may be made by the people generally between the two colonies. A colony rejoicing in the hallowed name of Victoria should not be behind hand under such circumstances, and I think that that colony owes it to New South Wales to contribute liberally to our monument, for the shame inflicted on her by a person who so long resided in Victoria as the would-be assassin did, and who (if he is to be believed) hatched the fiendish plot in the colony of Victoria, *and came here for the purpose of carrying it into effect*, but which has been so providentially frustrated.

Permit me also to suggest the propriety of Mr. Vial's distinguished services being duly commemorated by the colonies.

W. RUSSELL.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at 25 minutes past 4 o'clock.

THE PRINCE.

The PRESIDENT reported to the Council that he was in receipt of a letter from the Colonial Secretary, covering the reply of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the numerous addresses presented in reference to the late attack made upon him, which he would read.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21st March, 1868.

Sir,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to forward to you the accompanying copy of a *Gazette Extraordinary*, dated yesterday, containing the reply of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the various addresses therein published; and to express a hope that you will, under the circumstances, be so good as to receive this printed copy of his Royal Highness's reply to the loyal address which, at your desire, was duly presented to him.

I have the honour to be, &c., &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

The Hon. T. A. Murray, Esq., M.L.C., President of the Legislative Council.

[The reply has already been published.]

CLAIMS AGAINST GOVERNMENT BILL.

The order of the day having been called for the further consideration in committee of this bill—

Mr. DOCKER said that the extraordinary duration of the session had resulted in the placing of this bill again on the business paper of the House. He did not think it desirable to enter into a discussion of the matter in the absence of the hon. member who had formerly charge of this bill, in courtesy to whom he would move that the order of the day be an order of the day for this day six months.

The question was put and carried.

Mr. DOCKER moved that the House adjourn until 4 p.m. on Friday next.

The House adjourned accordingly.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 3 o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. ROBERTS asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Do the Government contemplate the establishment of Agricultural Industrial Schools in any part of the interior of the colony? 2. Have the Government reserved, at Wingecarribee, a tract of land which might be suitable for such a purpose?"

Mr. PARKES said there was a reserve in Wingecarribee, but no decision had been arrived at with respect to the expediency of establishing agricultural schools in the interior of the colony. The matter had been before the Government, and was now under consideration.

TREASON FELONY ACT.

Mr. TIGHE moved the adjournment of the House, in order to draw the attention of the Government to the circumstances attending the first committal under the Treason Felony Act. It appeared that in Goulburn a person named Bartholomew Toomey had been committed for trial for some offence under the Act, and had, he conceived, been improperly and unjustly committed to prison. The man had been committed on last Monday, and no matter what offence under the Act was imputed to him, he had been improperly committed to prison on that particular day. The bill was passed on Wednesday last, and became law on Thursday, under certain unusual circumstances. The Standing Orders were suspended, and the bill passed through all its stages in both Houses in one night. During the debate on the second reading, he had drawn the attention of the Government to what seemed to him a violation of a just principle—that we were making a man punishable for a new offence before the law making that offence criminal could be promulgated among the people. The Attorney-General coincided with that view, and promised that no person should be prejudiced in the way suggested, contending that it was not worth while to make any alteration in the Act to obviate the defect. This law, by which an Act which was not previously cognisable by law was made a felony punishable with two years' imprisonment, was not gazetted until Thursday evening. The *Gazette* could not reach Goulburn before Saturday, and the local papers there could not publish the Act. This man Toomey committed his offence on the Monday, when he could not have seen the Act, or been acquainted with its provisions. In the Goulburn local paper of Saturday last no notice was taken of the passing of the law, and this man could not have known that the law had passed. He had no sympathy with the man, but believed him to be a great rascal. Yet he held it to be a violation of a just principle to pass a hasty law, and bring it into operation as regarded matters that were not previously offences, without due notice. He had formed this opinion not upon his own judgment alone, but upon the dicta of Blackstone, who said it was unjust to do what we had done in this instance—that a law to be right must be prescribed and known to be law—that it must be published in some way, either orally or by custom, or by writing. That principle had been violated in this instance, as the law could not have been promulgated in Goulburn at the time the man committed the offence wherewith he was charged. He believed true loyalty would be best exemplified by having a due regard to our laws, and by those who were charged with their administration remaining unaffected by popular clamour or excitement. It might be that the expressions made use of by this man were mere idle words spoken without any evil intention, but simply out of a spirit of contradiction. And he wished to point out that, supposing the charge against the man were true, as reported in the papers, viz., that he had said "It served the Prince right," and that the Prince "had no business to come to this country," it was no offence whatever under this Act. He knew there was an impression abroad that the Act would apply to any person who expressed sympathy with the assassin O'Farrell. That was a great mistake. This Act applied only to offenders against the Queen and her heirs, and our illustrious visitor did not come within that category. He was simply a nobleman, and our laws made no distinction between a nobleman and the poorest of her Majesty's subjects. No doubt, the bill provided punishment for any act of assassination, or the devising any act of assassination against the Queen or her heirs; but all except them, whether of high or low station, stood, in regard to this bill, on the same platform. It was no greater crime, according to our laws, to commit a felonious act against one individual than to commit the same act against any other. He did not speak thus to make light of the offence in question, but for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that the Act did not provide any punishment against persons who might express sympathy with the villain who attacked his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. If such persons were to be punished, it would be necessary to provide furthur legislation on the subject. To prove that sympathy with an offence against the Act had been expressed, it would be necessary first to prove that some one was guilty of the offence. His reason for bringing the matter before the House was to induce the Attorney-General to investigate it, as he believed this person ought not, looking at the circumstances, to have been committed until he had had an opportunity of knowing the law. He begged to move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. MARTIN stated that the man the hon. member alluded to used the words he was charged with using on Monday last, was committed yesterday, and to-day the depositions came before him (Mr. Martin), and as soon as he could spend half-an-hour from the House they would, no doubt, be determined upon, so that no time had been lost in proceeding with the case. It was possible no crime had been committed, that the magistrates had made a mistake in committing, or the man might have been drunk, and the words be regarded as mere abuse. So far as the general principle to which the hon. member referred was concerned, no doubt the hon. member was quite right, that it was not correct to punish a person for the infraction of a law suddenly passed, and which he had had no opportunity of knowing. There had, however, been very ample notice in this case, as before Monday the Act must have been circulated throughout the colony.

Mr. FORSTER said, no doubt it would be satisfactory to the country to find that all proper expedition had been used in the case, but the remarks of the hon. member for Northumberland would have been more in place when the bill was under discussion; and had the hon. member at that time pressed his views, so as to bring them to bear upon the bill the present discussion would not have arisen. The hon. member did not then fulfil his duty, but allowed the bill to be shuffled through the House in a disgraceful way. This, perhaps, was an occasion on which he might notice false statements in the Press, made with a view to lead their readers to the impression that the bill was not discussed. It was discussed, however inadequate that discussion might be. The more he thought of this bill the more disgrace he felt at its introduction, and he considered that it would be an eternal disgrace to the Government who brought it in. The hon. member had shown an extraordinary idea of the duties of magistrates, especially in reference to a bill admitted to be difficult to understand. It was not for them to wait after the bill was in operation; it was their duty immediately to act upon it, even in disobedience of an order from the Attorney-General. That officer had no right to prevent magistrates from performing duties imposed upon them by the laws of the country. There could be no greater proof of our carelessness in passing this law than the case now before us. The Government might have a different view of English grammar to other people, but he did not think that this man had committed an offence under the Act, and the hon. member opposite appeared to agree with him. But the Act was drawn with such gross negligence, with such studied ambiguity, that it was impossible to say what view unreasonable men would take of it. If any man were to say that the Government were dishonest or corrupt, a magistrate might commit him for contempt of Parliament. Even if a man denied that the members of the Government were good looking, that might be considered an offence against her Majesty under this Act. The Attorney-General had said the portion of the Act taken from the English law was not easy to understand. Why was it not made intelligible? Was it a matter of course that in transcribing English Acts, we were bound to make them difficult to understand? It was the duty of the hon. and learned member to make them easy to understand. The Attorney-General founded his reputation upon the three last clauses of the bill, but it was fortunate that the hon. gentleman's reputation rested upon a firmer basis. These three clauses would justify anything almost that a magistrate might think proper to do, and more than that he believed that any man who combined the two conditions of Irishman and Roman Catholic was liable to be persecuted under this Act. (Hear, hear.) He considered that many had voted for this bill under the influence of a kind of fear. He could speak freely on the matter now, but if he were an Irishman and a Roman Catholic he did not know whether he should not be afraid to speak in the way he did speak about it. Under the eighth clause a Justice of the Peace might, if he dreamt a dream that an Irishman had shot at the Queen, put the law in motion, and commence searching right and left. Then the use of the word "disrespectful" was disgraceful to any statute. Magistrates would have to define the meaning of that word according to their several notions, and might construe it in many different ways. Then the words "factious avowal" would include almost anything that came within the scope of refraining from joining in a toast. The magistrate was left to form his own opinion on the subject. The hon. member for Northumberland had correctly pointed out how an innocent man might be made to suffer in consequence of being persecuted under this Act; yet that hon. member had taken no pains at all when the Act was passing through the House to prevent people being persecuted. The hon. member had not sought to render the Act less ambiguous. He felt grateful to the hon. member for having initiated this discussion, as it must be beneficial in directing public attention to the great dereliction of duty committed by the House in allowing the measure to pass so hastily.

Mr. PIDDINGTON entirely differed from the hon. member for the Hastings in his estimate of a bill that was passed almost with unanimity by the House. With the exception of the hon. member and one other dissentient, the suspension of the Standing Orders had been agreed to without objection. He thought when advantage was taken of an adjournment of this House being moved to criticise verbally an Act of Parliament, the privileges of the House were abused. If the hon. member desired to repeal the law, let him take the proper course for doing so. The hon. member for Northumberland had acted inconsistently in this matter; and if he did not think it was necessary to nip conspiracy in the bud, he should have voted against the suspension of the Standing Orders. The great majority of the House, in passing this bill, had but one object, and that was to prevent any number of conspirators carrying out any attempt against a member of the Royal Family. Threatening letters had been written, he believed, to the Governor and others, and was it not desirable to prevent any such direful consequences as those referred to in such letters? He believed the law would be carried out by the Government with a proper regard to the interests of the country and without any undue harshness.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he could not see how a magistrate could be blamed for carrying out an Act which was passed with unusual speed in order that it might be at once brought into operation. The reason he voted for suspending the Standing Orders was that the Government might have the opportunity of arresting persons who were supposed to be in complicity with O'Farrell. He would not have handed over to the Government the liberties of the people had it not been said that there were seditious documents and persons the Government might seize upon if such a bill were passed at once. He was somewhat surprised afterwards to hear the Attorney-General say he hoped the bill would not be required to be used! If it was not likely to be required, it ought not to have been passed. If he had not thought there was an immediate necessity for such a measure he would not have consented to suspend the Standing Orders. He had no sympathy with the hon. member for Northumberland in this matter. If there were such an institution in this country as had been stated by the Government, let it be brought to light. If this man had said he sympathised with the criminal who had attempted to assassinate the Prince, the more of his class the Government hunted down the better. (Hear, hear.) As to the amount of punishment, that would be a matter for the Executive. He (Mr. Robertson) would be no party to impede the action of the Government, and he would not cloak the Government if they had brought on this measure unnecessarily. If they had cried wolf when there was no wolf, and had degraded the country unnecessarily, the day would come when they would have to answer for it.

Mr. LUCAS said he voted for the suspension of the standing orders because he thought the Government were in possession of information that a conspiracy existed which ought to be crushed at once. If it were not so, then the Government were to blame for having taken so exceptional a mode of passing the measure. Some of the clauses of this Act were difficult to be understood. It had been said that threatening letters had been sent to the Governor and to members of the Government. It was reported that, in consequence, the place of the hon. and learned Attorney-General was guarded—that there was a boat's crew lying off the hon. and learned gentleman's wharf; that two or three troopers were outside and some of the foot police in the garden. He did not know whether it was true or not, but it was a fact that the Ministers of this colony never required such guarding until they appeared in uniform. He did not mean to say, however, that it was in consequence of their uniforms. He regretted now that he voted for the suspension of the Standing Orders; but he understood that the Government had some extraordinary information which rendered the immediate passing of such a bill necessary. Under these circumstances he voted for the motion. The bill was no doubt a disgrace to the statute book. As it was introduced it was evidently intended to be a permanent measure. It had been said that the law had been immediately put in operation. It was, however, passed for the purpose of immediate action. It appeared that the magistrates did not fully comprehend this law. This shewed the absurdity of passing an Act which could not be readily understood by the people generally. The way in which this Act was framed was, in his opinion, not creditable to the industry of the hon. and learned Attorney-General He expressed himself in favour of prompt measures being taken to put down sedition. He believed there were many thousand Irishmen who were dissatisfied, and that they had a right to be so in reference to the maintenance of the Church Establishment; but there was a great difference between dissatisfaction and Fenianism.

Mr. MACPHERSON said this bill had been passed hurriedly, without inquiry, and without discussion, and no hon. member could be responsible for its intelligibility except it was the Attorney-General. When it was brought in he (Mr. Macpherson) expressed a hope that its operation would be limited to twelve months, so that we might have an early opportunity of correcting errors which had arisen not from a desire to oppress any class of our fellow subjects, but simply from the haste to manifest our devotion, loyalty, and affection for our beloved Sovereign and our illustrious guest, her son. If the only result of the bill had been to provide the means of protecting the person of the Attorney-General, it was hardly worth the trouble of passing it. It was an extraordinary proof of the results that one of the most devoted supporters of the Government should feel called upon, within one short week after it was passed, to call attention to the operation of the Act. He (Mr. Macpherson) did not himself believe in Fenianism in New South Wales. He believed there was a body of such miscreants scattered over Europe and America, prepared to carry out certain objects at the possible expense of life; but he did not believe them to be numerous in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. If, however, they existed in large numbers, it was in the country with which the Colonial Secretary was anxious to facilitate communication with the Panama line, and thus afford them the means of coming here. The fever fit now appeared to be past, and it had been abundantly shewn that there was no more loyal community on the face of the earth than ours. He believed the present Government had made more capital out of this atrocious crime than they could earn by any circumstance they could possibly bring about themselves. An opinion had falsely gone to the country that they were the men who saved it from a character of disaffection and disloyalty. If they had acted with precipitation in passing the Act, it was an extraordinary thing that a Government supporter should be the first to complain of a supposed abuse of the Act. He (Mr. Macpherson) had been prepared to place in the hands of the Government any powers they might deem necessary to protect the life and safety of our illustrious guest and of those who had been placed in control here; but it was only on the condition that the Government should be directly responsible for the exercise of those powers, which he also sought to have limited to a short period. If the hon. member was one of those who considered the measure should last for two years he should have been one of the last to oppose the measure now. But as he was merely doing this for the purpose of gaining popularity, he had no sympathy with him at all.

Mr. PARKES asked what could be the object of such a discussion as this, and where or when did any such discussion ever arise before? What good could result from it? No charge had been made against the Government; but, as far as he could learn, a number of insinuations were thrown out, a number of broad suspicions were given utterance to, without the slightest shadow of foundation, and within six days after the passing of the Act. He thought it was to be regretted that any such Act should have to be passed; but if there was no occasion to justify the unanimous vote of the House in its favour a week ago, hon. gentlemen who took part in the present discussion had very unstable judgments. The moment for the exercise of judgment was when the bill was introduced, and he could not see any object in a discussion of this kind unless it was to embarrass the Government. A discussion of this kind must be most inopportune.

Mr. GARRETT said the hon. gentleman could not suppose that the discussion had arisen from any desire to embarrass the Government, for it had been initiated by a Government supporter. He agreed that the discussion was inopportune, and believed that it was irregular to discuss except in a complimentary manner any measure that had been passed by the House. The bill was passed in order to enable the Government to put down some sedition which they stated they believed to exist in the country. We presumed that the Government had information which justified them in proposing the bill. He contended that, instead of offering £1000 reward for the discovery of accomplices of O'Farrell, they ought to have offered a reward for the discovery of any seditious organisations existing in the country. He did not regret having voted for the bill; and he believed hon. members were not in a position to discuss this matter. He was content to leave the administration of the Act in the hands of the Government.

Mr. S. C. BROWN said the Colonial Secretary had accused hon. members of embarrassing the Executive, but ought not to have done so when he considered the unanimity with which the House had passed the Act. He was quite sure no hon. member who voted for the suspension of the Standing Orders or the second reading of the bill could have the slightest desire to embarrass the Government in administering the Act. Although he was not one who usually supported the Government, he had done his best to assist them in passing the bill.

Mr. NEALE took advantage of this opportunity to call attention to the negligent manner in which the electoral rolls had been compiled. Four gentlemen—Mr. Sands, of George-street, Mr. Pinhey, of Pitt-street, Mr. Zollner, of York-street, and Mr. Holdsworth—being together, went to inspect the rolls, and they found that not one of their names had been inserted. They had requested him to call attention to the matter, not in order to remedy the carelessness, but in order that other people might ascertain that their names were upon the rolls. The time for giving notice of claim for insertion expired on Saturday next.

Mr. OATLEY considered that the rolls had never been more carefully taken, and asserted that three gentlemen who complained to him that their names were not upon the rolls were mistaken. He had found their names were upon the rolls.

Mr. TIGHE said he had not made his motion to provoke a discussion upon the Act. He did not regret the passing of the Act, which he considered a good one. He thought that under all the circumstances the hon. and learned Attorney-General might consider it proper to step in and use the prerogative of the Crown and not punish the man for a new crime, if he had not had reasonable notice of the passing of the bill. Secondly, it seemed to him that the crime, as stated in the paper, was not really a crime under the Act. He had thought it right to refer to the matter, not as finding fault with the Act, but because he thought the offence did not come within the scope of law, and because he conceived it his duty to draw the attention of the Government to the matter, so that the hon. and learned Attorney-General might decide. He was quite satisfied with the explanation which had been given, and thought the imputations made and the personal abuse used by hon. members opposite were quite uncalled for.

Mr. FORSTER denied that he had imputed motives to the hon. member, or used towards him language of personal abuse. He defied the hon. member to point out an instance.

Mr. SPEAKER said an irregularity had occurred through this discussion in the references which had been made to a previous debate. The case referred to by the hon. member for Northumberland was so peculiar as to render it necessary that he should make such reference in order to state his views, and he having been allowed to do it, it would hardly have appeared right to have prevented other hon. members from doing the same.

The question of adjournment was put, and negatived without division.

PETITION.

Mr. MORRICE presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of West Bargo, against the removal of the lock-up.

Petition received.

ADJOURNMENT.—RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. S. C. BROWN moved the adjournment of the House. He took the course because he did not desire that his motion should be viewed as obstructive of the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply. It would be in the recollection of the House that, yesterday, he placed on the paper certain questions which the hon. Colonial Secretary declined to answer, for reasons which he gave. It was to that he desired to draw attention. But first he would briefly allude to the circumstances out of which those questions arose. When the Government proposed to take a vote of credit for two months, Mr. Piddington moved that a sum be voted which reduced the amount £10,000 a month. That was agreed to. He (Mr. Brown), in his innocence, believed that it was the intention of the Government to make a permanent reduction of £10,000 a month. But, on the 18th March, in reply to a question he was told that no reduction whatever had been made in the public expenditure, but that the Government had kept the expenditure within the limit sanctioned by the vote of credit. When the Government acquiesced in the reduction proposed by the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, hon. members had a right to suppose that those who acquiesced in it did so on the understanding that it was to have been a *bona fide* retrenchment. He conceived that the reply given was a direct evasion of the question, which had reference to the ten months of the year. The reply of the hon. and learned Attorney-General shewed that the question was capable of being understood by the Government, and that the answer of the hon. Colonial Secretary was an evasion. The answer given by the Attorney-General indicated the intention of the Government to make no reduction for the remaining ten months of the year. Hon. members, then, no doubt began to think of the professions of Ministers when they entered office, because the Attorney-General, in the course of his remarks, directly stated, on the part of the Government, that a proposition to retrench had been made to the House and rejected. This referred to the proposed reduction of salaries by one-twelfth, and it was on his (Mr. Brown's) proposition that this plan was negatived. In reply to what was said by the Attorney-General against that proposition, he (Mr. Brown) urged, first, that this was not the proper way to retrench — that it was unjust in principle, and could not be properly carried out; secondly, that such an idea had been scouted by his colleague, the Colonial Secretary, and that the proposition could not therefore have been made to the House with the unanimous consent of the Government as a whole. It occurred to him that the Colonial Secretary might have endeavoured to carry out the promise he made to his constituents at the time of his re-election, and he asked whether that promise had been kept, and whether the reconstruction of his department had been effected or attempted. This question the Colonial Secretary declined to answer, for the reasons that it appeared to be framed with the intention of being made offensive, and that it referred to matters outside the House, with which he (Mr. Brown) had nothing to do. As a matter of practice, perhaps a Minister could decline to answer questions; but if reasons were given, those reasons were open to canvass. He most emphatically disclaimed any intention to make the question personally offensive to the hon. member, and if it were so, he was quite sure Mr. Speaker would not have allowed it to go on the business paper. Examining the phraseology of the question, it would be seen that the only two sets of words that by any possibility could be deemed offensive were the word "attempted," and the words "since that hon. gentleman's speech to his constituents." Well, retrenchment had formed the subject of parliamentary attention for two years, and of two paragraphs in viceregal addresses to Parliament, but had not, as a matter of fact, been carried out. Then he asked—had it been attempted? Taking the use of the word in that sense, there could be nothing offensive in it. Then as to the other words. These were introduced for the purpose of affixing the date up to which he wished his inquiry to be limited, and they were also used in order to recall the hon. member's memory to the statements he had made in the speech referred to. The inquiry was restricted to the Colonial Secretary's department, because, that hon. member having made the promise he did to his constituents, the hon. member was bound, if he found he could not by the united action of the Government force retrenchment upon the whole of the departments, to do his best to effect retrenchment in his own department. In proceeding to an entire reconstruction of the Civil Service, as the hon. member spoke of as necessary for retrenchment, each department must be taken separately; or if this was not correct his question was framed to draw attention to these remarks It was apparent from the Estimates that no reconstruction had been effected, the same items appearing year after year, the only alterations being additions to salaries or additions to the number of clerks. It had then been his duty to limit his question to the particular department of the hon. member. The hon. member refused to answer the question upon another ground—because it referred to matters outside the House with which he (Mr. Brown) had nothing to do. He (Mr. Brown) believed that as a rule the House had nothing to do with the speeches of hon. members to their constituents; but he maintained that when a Minister of the Crown, on taking office, went back to his constituents for re-election, he stood in a position different from that of hon. members generally, as he professed to give an account of the policy of the Ministry. The hon. member was not speaking to the electors of Kiama only, but to the country as a whole, and indicating what would be the policy of the Government on the measures to be submitted. After the hon. member left the ranks of the supporters of the Cowper Ministry he rendered himself prominent by endeavouring to turn them out by an amendment upon their motion for going into Supply, and in reference to the tariff of the hon. member for Wellington. The amendment was defeated, but in committee the hon. member succeeded in entirely demolishing the tariff and contending that new taxation was not necessary, and said all that the Government had to do was to retrench, pointing out that £100,000 might be saved in the police department alone. He might be permitted to say that, however offensive the hon. gentleman considered the first question to be, the second and third questions could not by any means be considered offensive. From the hon. member's refusal to answer to those questions he was led to infer that no reductions whatever had taken place in the hon. member's department. The hon. gentleman's answers, however, had another significance. The Opposition had lately refused to go into Supply, or to vote any of the Government Estimates. The Opposition had done good service to the country, and he concurred in the course they had taken, but he believed they had gone far enough. They had done their utmost, and should leave the Government to bear the responsibility of their deeds. But when he saw that the questions put to the Government were treated with insolence, that the Opposition were taunted with having thrown up the sponge, he began to feel that we ought to continue our obstructive course, and force the Government to go to the country. He would not submit to insolence from any one —certainly not from the Colonial Secretary, who was the last man in the world to offer taunts to hon. members on this side of the House. He was the last man in the House to be treated with insolence by the Colonial Secretary, nor would he submit to such treatment.

Mr. GARRETT thought it was right the matter should be noticed as one of privilege. He did not think the House would tamely submit to the extinction of the powers of hon. members to receive information on public affairs from the Government. He had no doubt the questions put by the hon. member for Newtown were proper ones. If they were not, they would have been ruled out of order by the Speaker. [Attention called to the state of the House, and a quorum formed.] The questions were very simple. The Colonial Secretary had no right to evade them, still less had he a right to add insult to evasion. It was perfectly regular in the hon. member for Newtown to put a question to the Colonial Secretary relative to any public event. The speech of the Colonial Secretary at Kiama was a public event; and if no reference was to be made to anything that occurred out of doors, hon. members would practically be deprived of the power of debate. Moreover, the reference in the question to the Colonial Secretary's speech was simply explanatory. The question would have been utterly unintelligible without that reference, and could not have been put in any other form. The question referred to the business before Parliament, for we were dealing with the Estimates. It was in order, and should have been answered; yet the hon. member had evaded it, and made use of an insulting mode of evading it. The Colonial Secretary had said it was offensive. It was not offensive in any sense. The statements made by the Colonial Secretary on the hustings after his election were public property, and concerned the whole of the colony. The hon. gentleman's utterances on that occasion were not addressed to the electors of Kiama merely, they were addressed to the country. And yet the hon. gentleman's speech had been referred to merely to assist the hon. gentleman in answering the question. The date of his speech, and the place where it was delivered, were specified for that reason. He could not conceive upon what ground the hon. Colonial Secretary could say that he had nothing to do with this matter; and decline to answer this question in a curt and unparliamentary manner. He was surprised at the hon. Colonial Secretary refusing to answer this question. There had been times when Ministers had been made to answer questions. He thought the course of the hon. member opposite was calculated to provoke obstruction and delay. [Attention was called to the state of the House; a quorum was made.] The hon. gentleman who moved in this matter had withdrawn his opposition in regard to the passing of the Estimates out of consideration to the Government, and he must say that he thought the course taken by the Government was but a poor return for the hon. member's consideration.

Mr. MACPHERSON said that if hon. members would read the questions carefully, they would perceive that there was some difficulty in determining whether the answer of the hon. Colonial Secretary referred to the first question only, or to both. If it referred to the first he could not understand it, because the conduct of the hon. member had been the same always in regard to repudiation, public or private.

Mr. SPEAKER said the hon. member was not in order in making a direct personal attack of that kind on any hon. member on a motion for adjournment.

Mr. PARKES said that, so far as he was concerned, he was indifferent to the hon. member's statement.

Mr. MACPHERSON said, whatever the decision of Mr. Speaker might be he should respect it and obey it. He desired merely to show that he was not surprised at any answer the hon. member might make to any question. They all knew the celebrated maxim that speech was silver, and silence gold. He was not at all surprised that the hon. Colonial Secretary preferred that which was golden. [Attention was called to the state of the House: a quorum was made.] If the hon. gentleman's answer applied to the second question he thought he was justified in saying that that hon. gentleman had offered an insult to the House and to the country. The country wanted to know whether the Government intended to make any retrenchment or not. He believed even Napoleon the First would not have ventured to give such an answer to his Ministers as that recently given by the hon. Colonial Secretary. If the majority understood that the proceeds of taxes were being expended which ought not to be spent; that our expenditure was exceeding our income, and if knowing this they still desired the Government to remain in office, he was very much disposed to think that the functions of the Opposition were simply in protesting, and pointing out to their constituents the unconstitutional conduct of the Government. Whatever might be the feeling of the public at the present moment, the time would come when the resistance of the Opposition to this line of conduct would be remembered to their credit. He did not think the answer of the hon. Colonial Secretary had been at all satisfactory, explanatory, or comprehensible.

Mr. MACLEAY said that it seemed to him that the Colonial Secretary was determined to show all the contempt he possibly could for honorable members on this side of the House. He trusted that, if that hon. gentleman did give way and condescended to speak, he would not give us such a combination of folly and snobbism as that to which we were treated by his colleague the other night.

Mr. SPEAKER said that the hon. member had no right to use language of this kind.

Mr. MACLEAY was proceeding to make further reference to the speech of the Attorney-General, when

Mr. SPEAKER ruled that the hon. member was not in order in alluding to a past debate.

Mr. MACLEAY merely wished to allude to the speech of the Attorney-General casually, in order to remind hon. members of the remarks of that hon. gentleman reflecting on the social position of hon. members on this side of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is out of order in doing so.

Mr. MACLEAY trusted that the Colonial Secretary would not follow the lead of his colleague in making such a foolish and snobbish apology for the conduct he seemed inclined to pursue. It appeared to him that hon. members on the Ministerial benches had taken a very high estimate lately of their social position, and that it was on the ground of our social inferiority that they declined to answer our arguments. It mattered very little what was the amount of aristocratic support that the Government possessed, but it was very necessary that they should behave with some civility—as gentlemen, though he doubted if that were possible. We had a duty to perform perfectly independent of social position; and it was anything but creditable to the Ministers, or to the House, or to the constituencies, that our social position should be constantly flung in our faces. He certainly thought that the question of the hon. member for Newtown was deserving a civil reply; but the hon. member showed an amount of innocence which he did not expect from the hon. member when he asked the Colonial Secretary for any explanation of any speech delivered inside the House or out of it. Those speeches invariably abounded with misrepresentation and exaggeration, and were the reverse of fact. The hon. member told the people of Kiama of a large number of industrious people settled upon a certain amount of land at Wingecarribee, and contrasted them with a vast landholder on the Murray, the hon. member's intention being clearly to convey the false impression that the land on the Murray was not open to free selection, while that upon which these industrious families were settled was so. The hon. member knew at the time that one place was as much open to free selection as the other. This was mentioned here to shew that the hon. member did not always commit misrepresentations and exaggerations without a motive. It was a matter of regret that this was not the only occasion on which the hon. member had sought, at the risk of setting the country by the ears, to make political capital for himself. The hon. member had been doing it lately in the most dangerous way that could be adopted—by endeavouring to excite religious dissensions in the country. He said in his crafty way that a large body of our fellow countrymen were inclined to be aggressive, and to make attempts at a position in the country in excess of what they ought to have, and the hon. member had excited an anti-Catholic feeling and cry, which would, it was to be feared, lead to a large amount of mischief. [An hon. member: If it is stirred up no doubt it will.] He (Mr. Macleay) could excuse a great deal on the part of a public man seeking to gain support, but the man who would deliberately endeavour to excite this religious feeling, when nothing of the kind ought to exist, and where all were on the terms of the most perfect religious equality, was as bad as an assassin, and he would treat him in the same way as he hoped to see treated in a few days the would-be assassin of the Prince. The conduct was almost worse, because it might be the cause of a larger amount of bloodshed than could have been caused by this man's atrocity. The object and entire aim of the Colonial Secretary for some months past had been to gain a certain kind of political influence by exciting these religious animosities. Did his friends the extreme Protestant party, who were so bigoted as to be led into a feeling of this kind, suppose the hon. member had any attachment to them? Why, he believed the hon. member was as indifferent to one sect as to another. It was simply to gain political capital for himself that he had endeavoured of late to make it supposed that that abominable secret association denominated Fenianism was a kind of Catholic conspiracy. The hon. member possessed in his own person much more of the qualities requisite for a Fenian than any Catholic in the country. The Fenian was known to be anti-Catholic, and it was also known that the hon. member was anti-Catholic; the Fenian was anti-Christian, and there was remarkably good reason to believe that the hon. member was anti-Christian; the Fenian was not monarchical, and wished to destroy monarchy, and although it might be difficult to say how the hon. member stood on this point since he had been in the receipt of £2000 a year from the State, as perhaps now he would go so far as to subscribe to the Divine right of kings, yet a short time ago he was as anti-monarchical as any Fenian could be. He was, a few years ago, a Birmingham Chartist, and as disloyal, he believed, as a Fenian, and more disloyal than the Irish Catholics he abused so much. It was very possible the hon. member might never have shot at a Prince, when he was a Chartist at Birmingham, but he was associated with those who committed just the same crime. What was that Chartism, but kindred to the lot they had heard of in Sheffield, blowing up saw-grinders and burning workshops! The tremendous loyalty they had heard did not then come well from the hon. member under these circumstances. If the hon. member was loyal, he had become so lately, and what Chartist in the world would not become loyal for £2000 a-year? These remarks were made because it seemed just as well occasionally to let it be known what their opinions were of those who professed such ardent loyalty under the present peculiar circumstances. The success this late Chartist had achieved from the late attack upon the Prince was not however likely to be of long duration; the people of the country would come to see that great loyalty might exist without any manifestation of the extreme madness that had been exhibited lately. He (Mr. Macleay) could not understand a country entirely loyal throwing itself into the arms of a Birmingham Chartist, and saying, "We adore you, because the Prince has been shot." The House, however, ought not to lose sight of the ungentlemanly and insolent conduct the hon. member was guilty of last night towards the hon. member for Newtown, and the hon. member's colleagues might depend upon it that this sort of conduct would not assist them in any way in getting the Estimates passed, but would probably have the opposite effect.

Mr. FORSTER spoke with some reluctance, but he thought the question had assumed a complexion that entitled the hon. member for Newtown to some sympathy from hon. members on the same side, and he began to suspect the Government wanted the Estimates delayed. Supposing this debate was not altogether avoidable, might it not have been avoided by some attempt at conciliation on the part of the Colonial Secretary. If he sincerely believed that the question of the hon. member for Newtown was intended to be offensive, this discussion might have been avoided by simply declining an answer. But the answer was framed in such a way as to insult the hon. member for Newtown. However justifiable retaliation might some times be, in this case the course taken by the Colonial Secretary appeared most undignified, considering his position as a Minister of the Crown. His hon. friend stated that he took this course because he considered himself insulted, and one would have thought that the Colonial Secretary might at any rate have prevented any further discussion of the matter by disclaiming any intention to insult. That hon. gentleman, however, said not one word. He was not one of those who complained of the silence of hon. members of the Government. He expected from them right votes, and right courses of conduct in regard to the public business. It seemed to him that they did well to be silent when they found themselves incapable of answering the arguments of hon. members who were opposed to them. But in this instance the hon. the Colonial Secretary had insulted, by his silence, the hon. member for Newtown. The hon. gentleman had abused his position by thus insulting the hon. member for Newtown, and had insulted the House and the country in the person of that hon. member. It seemed impossible to justify the course taken by the Colonial Secretary, though perhaps a refusal to answer the questions simply might have been defended. The hon. gentleman had accused the hon. member for Newtown of making inquiries about matters with which that hon. member had nothing to do. Was it possible the Colonial Secretary could find thirty supporters to sustain him in this assumption of a privilege to deal with public business apart from hon. members of the House? Was it to be said that questions connected with the finance of the country were questions with which hon. members had nothing to do? Was their conduct on this occasion to pass into a precedent for the guidance of future Governments? The thing would happen again. No Government would fail to avail itself of this precedent; and the precedent would be extended very possibly until the name of responsible government became a by-word. If a Minister of the Crown could select one question on which to tell an hon. member he had nothing to do with it, he could select half-a-dozen. A Minister might tell hon. members that they had nothing to do with any question that came up for discussion. The Government would not treat their supporters so, and the whole tendency of late events in this House had been to create a favoured class of hon. members. Hon. members opposite were a sort of privileged class. If an hon. member opposite called him a liar and a blackguard, the majority would protect the hon. member so offending; but if he called an hon. member opposite a liar and a blackguard, he would meet with very different treatment. The Government had been in the habit of returning evasive answers to questions put to them, and their course of conduct in that respect had culminated in the last insult given to the hon. member for Newtown. We had now a distinct denial from a Minister of the Crown, of the right of hon. members on this side to ask for public information upon a public question. We had had to submit to insults, to warm language at any rate, and now we were told in distinct terms that we had no right to ask a Minister for public information. They had now a distinct denial on the part of a Minister of the Crown of the right of hon. members to ask questions on any public question whatever. He thought this was the worst stage in the whole proceeding. Some of them might consent to be struck or called liars and blackguards, if it would subserve the interests of the public; but the very worst features of this session of proscription was the denial of the right of hon. members to obtain public information upon a public question. The Government had made this principle of coalition the only principle of their Government. They began by the selection of open questions. If this had led to some important public policy, the country perhaps might have benefited, but in this case coalition was elevated to a principle. All the measures of the Government had failed, and they relied solely upon their mechanical majority, which accepted them throughout, and still supported them in withholding information. It was said that the darkest hour was that which preceded the dawning, and he hoped it would prove to be so in this case. He could not but believe that the course taken by the Government would have its effect on the public mind. One or two more blows like this upon the liberty of the people, and they would wake up effectually. He hoped all these dangers and inconveniences would end in such a change as would, before long, teach the Government that the course they were pursuing was not only injurious to the public interest, but fatal to what they thought much more of—their own personal and political aggrandisement. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. C. BROWN replied. He maintained that neither the hon. Colonial Secretary nor his colleagues had given the slightest justification for the insolence which in his person had been offered to the House—which insolence, he regretted to say, was sanctioned by a majority. If there was any redeeming character in the matter, it was this: that not one of the hon. gentleman's colleagues had signified approval of the insolence contained in the reply which he had given.

The question was put and negatived without division.

SUPPLY.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of Supply.

The estimate before the committee was £231 13s. 5d. in the supplement to schedule B.

Mr. S. C. BROWN said that until he received a proper and a respectful answer to the question he had asked of the Colonial Secretary, he would not allow a single shilling of the Estimates in his department to be passed.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that the hon. member had occupied four or five hours of the public time in vindicating his position as a member of the House. The debate had occupied the attention of only four or five hon. members, who, after all, did not feel themselves called upon to divide the House. A Minister had a perfect right to decline to answer any question, and the hon. member had no right to obstruct public business in the way he was now doing. He should like to hear the hon. member define what he meant by a proper and a respectful answer. It was not by studied insult, by unfounded aspersions, by persistent abuse that the Opposition would gain influence in the House or the country. As to the cry for a dissolution, if it suited the convenience of the Cabinet, he should have no objection to go to the country to-morrow. For the last ten years he had devoted a large portion of his time as a citizen and a member to the performance of what he conceived to be his public duties; but, if his constituents did not want his services, and after the speeches we had heard from the Opposition to-night, he felt that a seat in this House was no longer a position of honour.

Mr. DRIVER defended the hon. member for Newtown, but hoped that that hon. member would allow the Estimates to be proceeded with.

Mr. TERRY thought that we had now carried opposition to the full extent. The last thing that we could do was to give the Government their Estimates and prorogue Parliament as soon as possible. It was unseemly to be wrangling here week after week. He should offer no further opposition to these Estimates.

Mr. ROBERTSON animadverted upon the supercilious insolence of the Government.

Mr. S. C. BROWN said that whatever obstruction might be offered by the Opposition that night was due entirely to the action of the Government themselves. He moved that the Chairman do leave the chair.

Motion was put, and negatived on division. Ayes, 11; noes, 26.

Mr. S. C. BROWN moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow. He could assure hon. gentlemen opposite that the business would not advance one bit further that night. [Mr. PARKES: Hear, hear.] He was glad that the hon. Colonial Secretary had so far recovered his voice as to be able to say "hear, hear;" and he hoped the hon. gentleman would soon recover his voice sufficiently to explain himself. He intended to avail himself of the forms of the House, in order to obtain an answer to his question respecting the state of the business of the country.

Mr. LUCAS said there was no desire on the part of the Opposition to obstruct the business of the country; but they found, when they made concessions, the members of the Opposition were immediately insulted. The House had been in session nearly ten months, and absolutely nothing had been done. He thought it was highly improper for any hon. member to refer to the birth or social position of any other hon. member. The question of his hon. friend (Mr. Brown) was a very proper one indeed, and ought to have been answered in a proper manner. The hon. Colonial Secretary promised to make reductions in the expenses of his department, and any hon. member was justified in asking if such reductions had been made. The Opposition were willing to-morrow to vote two or three months, Supply if the Government would go to the country. But the Government refuse to go to the country, and say the Opposition merely want to stop the clerks' salaries. The Opposition were prepared to vote a month's Supply as it was required, and would not stop the business of the country. He for one was willing to-morrow to vote three months' Supply if the Government would consent to test the country as to who was right—the Government or the Opposition.

Mr. FORSTER would prefer that the Estimates were proceeded with, subject to ordinary interference, not purposed obstruction, but the conduct of the Government compelled him to vote with any motion for the Chairman leaving the chair. The position affairs had now assumed was this, that the Government had refused to propose new taxation, while it was admitted that the estimated expenditure was in excess of estimated revenue, and it was believed to be much more in excess of income than some hon. members supposed. It was a question whether we should not equalise the expenditure with the income by some other process than increasing taxation. Until the Government fulfilled their promises he should continue to vote with the Opposition though he did not advise persistence in the course adopted by the hon. member for Newtown.

Mr. WALKER discussed the merits of the matter of complaint by Mr. Brown, and contended that there was nothing offensive in the words used by the Colonial Secretary in declining to answer his question. The Colonial Secretary could not now stultify himself by giving an answer, and he hoped the obstruction would not be continued.

Mr. DRIVER hoped the hon. member for Newtown would see that he had gone far enough, and allow the business of the country to proceed.

Mr. DE SALIS said, whatever fault there was in a minority persistently obstructing public business for purposes of their own, the country had to deal with them; but the obstruction of business by an individual member for private personal reasons was a contempt of the House greater than ought to be tolerated.

Mr. EGAN said conciliation was ignored by the Government, and the Opposition were determined to be treated with respect. The grievance of the hon. member for Newtown affected every hon. member, as it might be the fate of any one of them. There was nothing in the nature of the question to disentitle it to a civil answer. [Attention called to the state of the House, and there being no quorum, this was reported to the House. A quorum was formed, and the committee resumed.] He believed two-thirds of the people of the country were in favour of the course we were now adopting. He believed the Government would never again find so docile a set of supporters as they had now. Not many of them would come back. He saw many there who would never come back. [Mr. RODD: You will see more behind you.] As for the hon. member (Mr. Rodd) he would never come back, he was sure. That hon. member had let the Government humbug him about the Gold Duty Reduction Bill. (Laughter.) These things could not last. The Government could not reward all their supporters, there were so many of them. They rewarded a few with appointments for their relatives and then when they half-ruined the country they threw up the sponge. The Civil Service was overgrown with new appointments. He could not understand the conduct of hon. members opposite.

Mr. ECKFORD believed that every member of the Government was bound to treat the most humble man in the House with respect. All hon. members stood upon an equal footing, and one man was just as good as another. He intended to oppose these Estimates to the utmost, and would never allow a shilling to be voted if he could help it. He believed that when we got the Blue Book we should be startled at the entries therein; and he believed, if the Opposition had taken his advice in January last, they would have saved the country about £100,000. The Government had obtained their position under false pretences. They led the House to believe that they could retrench to a considerable amount. He believed they could retrench if they chose to make some sacrifices which they were afraid to make. He had occasion to go through some of the public departments lately, and had been astonished at the new faces he saw there. [Attention called to the state of the committee, and there not being a quorum present the fact was reported to the House. A quorum was formed, and the committee resumed.] The Government had a right to withhold certain information from the House, but they had no right to withhold information upon the public finances. He had as much right to know all about the finances as the Prime Minister himself. And what right had this Government more than any other to refuse information? What right had they to demand what no other Government had ever before demanded? No doubt they thought they could turn a late unfortunate event to their own advantage, by setting class against class. But they would be mistaken in that. This was the freest country under the sun, and all right thinking men would resent any attempt to oppress any particular class of religionists. We had heard a great deal about not paying the public servants. We had heard that the prisoners would be let out of the gaols—that the lunatics would get out of Tarban Creek. He had thought it would be as well if the lunatics were let out of the Assembly. (Laughter.) He did not think, however, that the public servants were so bad in credit that they could not carry on for a month or two. But we were willing to vote a month's supplies at a time to meet the current expenses of the country. If the Opposition were doing wrong now in refusing to vote Supply, they did exceedingly wrong in pursuing the same course two months ago. He could not understand, in looking over the Estimates, why lump sums were put down. There was £15,000 put down in one lump for public works. And he could not understand why Governments should not set down the Estimates in a plain and intelligible manner. He saw by the report in the *Herald* that the Hon. Colonial Secretary said the Government would have the Estimates in defiance of the Opposition. He could not understand how the hon. gentleman could speak in so silly a manner. He could not understand what responsible government was meant to be. He could inform the hon. gentleman they would not get the Estimates. He told the House on Monday what he meant to do, and he never said anything but what he intended. Talk about tyranny; he had seen in his childhood the very worst of tyranny; but was there anything different now, when the hairs of our heads were blowing about free. We looked for something different from what we looked for forty years ago. Our Queen had made us the freest country in the world, and we were abusing that freedom in every possible way. (Hear, hear.) When responsible government was established, it was supposed we should take the Government by what they did. But he was impressed with the belief that responsible government was abused and trampled on. The Governor has to do the bidding of the Ministers. Why it would be better to go back to the old times before we had responsible government. When responsible government was inaugurated, the debt of the country was about £150,000; and we had Queensland as part of the colony at that time. But now we have, over and above the revenue receipts, a debt of more than £2,000,000. He believed the revenue obtained by the new taxation ought to have gone towards lessening the debt of the colony. Instead of which the money was spent in an extravagant manner, and without authority. This was the time to show the Prince that the members of the House, and especially the Opposition, were determined to live within the income at our command, and that the revenue should not be squandered. That would be about the best news for the Prince to take to the Queen. Then with regard to the large amount that had been expended in consequence of the visit of his Royal Highness. He could not understand why that money was all spent in Sydney. The people of Maitland could get none of it; the Agricultural Association there got £250. That association had no right to it, and it ought not to have been given them. He could not understand what influence the hon. member for the Williams could have used in getting for the Agricultural Association £250, whilst the municipal body could not get any money. The money ought to have been distributed through the colony. (Hear, hear.) He would like to know what right the Government had to engage a steamer for themselves. [Mr. PARKES: We did not do it.] The parties on board had been shoved there because they were supporters of the Government. He saw even a groom there. [Mr. PARKES: It did not cost the Government a penny.] How were hon. members to know that, when the Government refused to tell them anything. There was so much hocus-pocus work, and the accounts were so much boxed up, that it was impossible for hon. members to understand them. The hon. member proceeded to comment upon the conduct of the Government in patronising their friends exclusively at the time of the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh. He then went into a statement in denial of the existence of secret disloyal societies in the country, and said the Government were showing a bad example to misguided people, who might be inclined to set constitutional law at defiance. Having commented upon the state of the finances of the country, he urged that the sooner we petitioned the Queen to take into her own hands the administration of the affairs of the country the better. It was his intention to vote and speak and do all that lay in his power against a single shilling being passed until the voice of the country was taken on the matter.

Mr. S. C. BROWN desired to bring back the attention of the House to the matters he had previously mooted, but before doing so replied to some remarks from Mr. Walker. It was, he said, because he considered the answer of the Colonial Secretary was offensive to him, as a representative of the people that he had adopted the course he thought fit to take this evening. He had only done his duty to himself and the House in thus proceeding.

Mr. CUMMINGS defended the course taken by the Opposition, and said he did not believe the Government were constitutionally in possession of office, after suffering so many humiliating defeats. He then charged the Government with expending public money without the sanction of Parliament. The object of the Opposition was to force the Government to adhere to the principles of responsible government, as those principles were laid down by him. He had been in the House when the Opposition, headed by the hon. gentleman now at the head of the Government, had for nine months at a stretch prevented any business whatever being done. And yet the present Government complained of the course pursued by the Opposition. Could there be any principle more dangerous than that of letting a Government spend large sums of money without the sanction of Parliament? There could be only one opinion on that point. The time had arrived when the country should decide between the Opposition and the Government. A great deal of unnecessary foreign matter had been imported into the question before the House. [Attention called to the state of the House, and a quorum formed.] We had heard a great deal said about a late unfortunate occurrence which had taken place in the colony. No occurrence could have spread a greater feeling of regret throughout the length and breadth of the land. It had struck him with the greatest dismay, and he could not have previously believed that a man could be found so brutal as to commit such a crime. We had a stranger among us who polluted the soil with this foul crime; but he was of opinion that no association of Fenians existed in this colony. The people of the colony would not allow such an association to exist here for forty-eight hours. What was Fenianism? Fenianism was the trampling upon constitutional government.

Mr. BURNS submitted that Fenianism was not now a question under discussion.

Mr. GARRETT ruled the hon. member in order. [Attention called to the state of the House, and a quorum formed.]

Mr. CUMMINGS considered that Fenianism had grown out of the late civil wars of America. So many fighting men were thrown out of employment at the close of the war that they fomented discords in the land that gave them birth. Supposing the assassin O'Farrell were an Irishman?

Mr. DODDS rose to order. What had we to do with Fenianism? The hon. member was wasting the time of hon. members, more especially the time of country members.

Mr. GARRETT said that considerable latitude was allowed in the discussion of a motion for adjournment.

Mr. CUMMINGS thanked the hon. member for giving him a little breathing time. He was about inquiring whether O'Farrell were an Irishman. Was there a country that on the face of the earth had reared greater scoundrels than Ireland? (Laughter.) Not one. He said fearlessly that when you found an Irishman who was really bad, if the Government would only give him money enough he would hang half the country. Irishmen were not one bit worse than the

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inhabitants of that peaceful, law-abiding country England. He said, cursed be the man who attempted to divide the feeling of Irishmen on the principles of their country, or of their religious belief? He would now come to the question before the House. All the proposals of the Government had been defeated, and we had still no new taxation. [Attention called to the state of the House, and a quorum formed.] The Colonial Secretary preferred the gravest charges against the Cowper Government, and the present Government had come into office on their profession of retrenchment. But had there been any reduction in the expenditure of the country? The expenditure had been enormously increased, and there could be no second question on the subject. [Attention called to the state of the House, and a quorum formed.] He wished hon. members would not indulge in these interruptions. [An hon. member: That's all gammon.] Well, he asked them to turn to the Estimates, and they would find his statement borne out. [Attention called to the state of the House, and quorum formed.] It was the duty of hon. members to examine the public accounts. He believed that the Colonial Secretary's office was all but stationary. If the reduction of £10,000 a month could be made without impairing the efficiency of the public service, he did not think that he should be found in opposition. But the Opposition had a duty to perform not only to themselves but also to the country. If the Government were allowed to carry on this misrule of authority, responsible government would be a mere farce. [Attention called to the state of the House, and quorum formed.] Who had saved the country, the Government or the Opposition? Who was it that prevented that extraordinary arrangement with Kohn and Co.? It was the Opposition; it was the Opposition who saved the country. It was the opinion of the Opposition that the Government should long since have resigned. He saw the Colonial Secretary smile, and it was cheering to see the cheerful state of his mind. He had watched him all the afternoon, he had noticed his pale looks and impatient journeys to and from the Minister's room, but it was satisfactory that he was now getting in a better state. He would have a good deal of trouble before he got the Estimates. He should like some reconciliation to take place; and he believed that the only reconciliation that would be acceptable to the country was a dissolution. He thought he had touched on most matters that had been brought before the House. It would take a man four hours to unite and link together the subjects he had touched on. (Hear, hear.) He might prefer to address himself to the question on another occasion should necessity require; and he would link together the whole action of the Government so as to form one political chain. (Hear, hear).

The House adjourned for half-an-hour for refreshment. When the House reassembled at a quarter-past 2,

Mr. BURNS said it appeared the Opposition were determined to keep there all night, and to make it a trial of physical strength. But hon. members of the Opposition must see that there was no likelihood of their having a majority. Every hon member of the Opposition in turn had acknowledged that they did not expect to have a majority. Hon. members of the Opposition had frequently addressed the House as if they felt and wished the country to believe that they alone represented the country. Of course their conduct had been unconstitutional. It seemed to him their desire for a dissolution was insincere, because they had been told frequently that if they would bring a motion forward for a dissolution they would be supported by several hon. members on the Government side of the House—he, for one, would vote with them. But he was not prepared to suppose that the country disapproved of the course pursued by the Government, and therefore he was desirous of seeing the question brought to an issue. Let the Opposition come down with a motion for a dissolution, and not interfere with the whole machinery of government. If hon. members opposite were as anxious for constitutional government as they pretended, it seemed to him they were setting a most extraordinary example. There was no parallel between the cases of majorities giving in to minorities, as had been mentioned by one or two hon. members, and the course pursued with the course which was at present being pursued. [Loud snoring from hon. members on the Opposition benches.]

Mr. MACLEAY begged to call attention to the constant interruption of an hon. member; if such conduct was persisted in, it would be the duty of the Chairman to order the Serjeant-at-Arms to remove the hon. member. [Continued snoring.]

Mr. BURNS: The hon. member knew very well the interruptions proceeded from one of his own supporters; however, the interruptions did not interfere with him.

Mr. MACLEAY: The interruptions interfered with other hon. members. [Snoring ceased.]

Mr. BURNS: It was very evident the Opposition were not likely to obtain a majority, and their only reason for preventing the House from going into Committee of Supply was to prevent the business of the country from being carried on. It must be seen that this opposition was of a most factious character. There had been introduced many irrelevant subjects, for the purpose, as it seemed to him, to delay further the going into Supply. They appeared to have determined that no progress should be made and thus to reduce parliamentary government to a mere physical contest. (Continued snoring.)

Mr. MACLEAY said he really must interrupt again. He could not give any attention to the argument of the hon. member, in consequence of the noise, which was constant and intensely disagreeable. It might be that some hon. gentleman was asleep; but at all events he drew the attention of the Chairman to the disagreeable noise. (Laughter.) He saw that the hon. member was awake now. (Renewed laughter.)

At twenty minutes to 3, the question was put,—"That the chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow," and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Phelps	Mr. Cummings	Mr. Lucas } Tellers.
Macleay	Morrice	Egan }
Eckford		

Noes, 22.

Mr. Parkes	Mr. Farnell	Mr. Driver
Eagar	Rodd	Dodds
Wilson	Stimpson	Graham
Byrnes	Roberts	Windeyer
De Salis	Sutherland	Campbell
Oatley	Mate	Walker } Tellers.
Piddington	Nowlan	Ryan }
Burns		

Mr. MACLEAY said it had been decided that the Ministers might give an insulting answer to a question. (No.) He considered it his duty to resist the passing of Estimates, in the face of an acknowledged deficit, without some explanation from the Ministers to show either that they intended to retrench, or to provide additional Ways and Means. He moved that the Chairman do now leave the chair.

The question was put, and negatived without division.

Mr. MACLEAY again moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day six months. He proposed to review the Estimates from page 10 to page 85, and proceeded to do so.

Mr. DE SALIS objected to the course pursued, as being not in accordance with Parliamentary rule.

Mr. GARRETT ruled that the hon. member for Murrumbidgee was in order.

Mr. PIDDINGTON doubted the correctness of the ruling of the Chairman, and moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report the point of order, and ask leave to sit again, when the point of order was disposed of, namely,—whether on such a motion as that moved by the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee, the hon. member was in order in discussing the entire Estimates from one end to the other?

This motion was agreed to, and the Chairman left the chair, and reported the point of order to the Speaker.

After a lengthy discussion,

Mr. SPEAKER said the question, so far as he understood it, was whether an hon. member who had made a motion tantamount to one of adjournment in the House could discuss any item upon the Estimates other than that under discussion at the time he made the motion. An hon. member could neither discuss any matters already disposed of, nor could he discuss any matters which would come on in the ordinary course. In moving that the Chairman leave the chair an hon. member could make reference only to the matter under discussion. A general reference, to be in order, must be such a reference as was not made to the committee.

The committee resumed.

Mr. MACLEAY said he should now direct his efforts to get the Chairman out of the chair, in order that hon. members might again have an opportunity of discussing the question of going into committee.

Mr. ECKFORD, at 4 o'clock, expressed himself in favour of the motion of the hon. member for Murrumbidgee, and proceeded to speak at length in regard to the information contained in the Blue Book.

At the time we went to press the House was still sitting.

NEW NOTICES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

Mr. Garrett to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Whether the Government were possessed of any information as to the intended demonstration of certain persons styled and so-called "Fenians" on No. 5 Contract of the Great Western Railway works, on the 17th March instant? 2. If so, what steps did the Government take, if any, to prevent such demonstration taking place? 3. Has the attention of the Government been drawn or given to the fact, that the demonstration did take place, that certain loyal and well-disposed persons were mobbed and brutally ill-used on that occasion by the persons engaged in this demonstration, who otherwise conducted themselves in such a way as to excite alarm among the peaceable portion of the residents in the vicinity of the demonstration, and used language insulting to the institutions and Government of the country? 4. If the attention of the Government has been drawn or given to the above circumstances, what steps have the Government taken to punish those engaged in them, or to prevent a recurrence of similar dangerous and illegal practices, and to protect the lives of her Majesty's loyal subjects in the part of the colony alluded to?

Mr. Danger to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—Have the necessary guarantee bonds for the construction of the telegraph from Tamworth to Gunnedah and Narrabri been signed and completed; and if so, when will tenders be called for the commencement of these works?

Mr. Danger to ask the Attorney-General,—Do the Government purpose appropriating a sum of money out of the vote for public buildings, for the repair of the court-house and lock-up at Warialda, both of which are represented as being in a fearfully dilapidated state?

Mr. Danger to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. The date of Mr. Superintendent Garland's appointment to Tamworth? 2. The number and date of his visits to Wee Waa, Walgett, and Brea? 3. The date of his last visit to Walgett?

Mr. Morrice to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. Have the Government taken any steps towards establishing Agricultural and Industrial Schools? 2. Have the Government withdrawn from sale the 1000 acres of land at Wingecarribee, in order to convert the same into an Agricultural School? 3. Is it the intention of the Government to appoint a Board of Agriculture?

Mr. Morrice to move—That the petition presented by him this day, from the inhabitants of West Bargo, be printed.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

Kembla (s.) 325 tons, Captain Tranent, from Ulladulla and the Clyde. Passengers—Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Ewen, Myers, Torpy, Dallas, Hawdon, Ah Sin, and 10 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Ballina (s.) 200 tons, Captain J. Creer, from Macleay and Port Macquarie. Passengers—Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Turner, Rankin, Steward, Blair, and 12 in the steerage. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

Bella Vesta, barque, 166 tons, Captain Henderson, from Warrnambool 13th instant. Captain, agent.

Mary Smith, schooner, 9 tons, Captain Watson, from Wide Bay 19th instant. Captain, agent.

MARCH 27.

City of Adelaide (s.), 615 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 23rd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hope and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pavey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Linton, Mrs. Banfield and infant, Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. Wedge, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Lynch, Miss Pavey, Miss Emma Pavey, Miss Welsh, Messrs. J. Aspinall, C. Tait, Captain W. Fisher, J. F. Wilner, Forbes, Martin, Forbes, J. Leaf, J. C. Fane, Moore, Spanhatt, Martin, R. Bryce, Frechill, R. Shadler, Saddington, Hungerford, H. E. Hart, C. Fane, Welsh, Mann, Frank and John Linton, Fanasi, Perry, C. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Haray and child, and in the steerage 145 passengers. A. S. N. Co. agents.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 25.

Balclutha (s.), for Maryborough.
John Duthie, for London.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MARCH 26.

Rotumah, for S. S. Islands; Alphonse et Nellie, for Hongkong; Agnes Jessie, for Launceston; Phœbe (s.), for Hokitika; Amy Robsart, for Baffle Creek; H.I.M.S. Gazelle, for New Caledonia.

CLEARANCES.—MARCH 25.

Alphonse et Nellie, barque, 533 tons, Captain Klipsch, for Hongkong. Passengers—27 Chinese.

Agnes Jessie, schooner, 187 tons, Captain M'Kinlay, for Launceston, via Newcastle.

Rotumah, barque, 282 tons, Captain Robertson, for S. S. Islands.

Amy Robsart, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Ives, for Baffle Creek.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MARCH 25.

Sylvanus, from Richmond River, with 30,000 feet pine, 1090 staves; Agenoria, from Shellharbour, with 46 kegs butter, 9 pigs, 3 coops poultry, 50 hides; Prince Alfred, from Manning River, with 26,000 feet timber; Hirondelle, Emma Jane, Alert, Venture, E. K. Bateson, from Newcastle, with 985 tons coal; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 250 tons coal; Thomas, from the Hawkesbury, with 5000 feet timber, 45,000 shingles; Perseverance, from Brisbane Water, with 11 cases fruit; Williams (s.), from the Hunter River, with 54 bales wool, 26 chests tea, 17 gas pipes, 100 bales hay, 12 casks tallow, 47 bags barley, 132 bags bones, 20 sheep, 158 hides, 3 bags oysters, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MARCH 25.

Prince Alfred, for Manning River; Agenoria, for Shellharbour; Bertha, for Richmond River; Hirondelle, Alert, for Newcastle; Thomas, for the Hawkesbury; Nanbuccra, for Nanbuccra River; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Perseverance, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—MARCH 25.

Clarendon, from Port Fairy: 170 tons potatoes, Order.
Bella Vista, from Warrnambool: 200 tons potatoes, Order.

EXPORTS.—MARCH 25.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne: 2 boxes opium, R. T. Ford and Co.; 8 casks beef, J. J. Wright and Co.; 1 package, C. J. Byrne; 285 bags maize, E. Lowther; 2 bags maize, Nipper and See; 510 bags maize, A. S. N. Co.; 217 bags maize, J. Campbell, 660 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 665 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 5 bags oysters, Anderson; 28 bags oysters, P. James; 29 bags oysters, 31 cases fruit, Woodward; 13 kegs butter, O'Doud and Co.; 2 packages, G. Fox and Co.; 1 case, J. B. North; 401 bags maize, D. Brown; 7 cases fruit, J. Sainty; 37 bags oysters, Cullum; 219 bags maize, Nipper and See.

Eagle (s.), for Rockhampton, via Maryborough: 10 quarter-casks wine, 5 quarter-casks 3 hogsheads 50 cases brandy, Tucker and Co.; 3 quarter-casks wine, 1 quarter-cask brandy, M. Bailey; 100 cases brandy, 50 casks beer, 5 bales woolpacks, Scott, Henderson, and Co; 33 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co; 7 packages, W. Church; 4 cases drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 25 cases kerosene, 5 chests tea, 13 bags sugar, 2 cases, L. Bergin; 5 bags rice, 4 hogsheads salt, 1 package, Burrows and Barnard; 20 boxes tea, 10 casks currants, J. Frazer and Co.; 33 packages, Hinton, Brothers; 2 bales blankets, W. and S. Gardiner; 8 bags potatoes, T. Wall; 2 cases clocks, Delarue; 1 case, S. Thompson and Co; 2 packages, E. Vickery; 2 cases, Hebblewhite; 24 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 2 cases, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 1 package, H. Beit; 7 cases, Keep and Parsons; 1 case, W. and S. Gardiner; 100 bags flour, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 8 bags flour, 19 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 2 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 package, A. J. S. Bank; 1 case, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 3 cases, J. Kohn and Co; 2 boxes soap, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 4 packages, Myers and Cantor; 130 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 1 package, R. Gray; 6 bags salt, 20 packages, Tin War; 50 bags potatoes, Sun Kum On; 1 package, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 25 bags maize, 16 bags potatoes, 2 packages, C. B. Bond; 24 cases fruit, R. Vesecy.

Clarence (s.), for Brisbane: 200 cases brandy, 6 cases claret, 3 cases wine, 1 case cigars, 185 bags sugar, 60 bags rice, 1 package, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 1 case perfumery, 12 quarter-casks wine, 12 cases chairs, 20 boxes pipes, 50 cases kerosene, 1 case, J. Kohn and Co.; 1 package cigars, 5 cases brandy, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 5 packages tobacco, 1 case cigars, 1 case, Jacobs and Co.; 30 bags oatmeal, 200 bags rice, 56 packages, J. Powell; 2 cases, F. Smith; 11 bags salt, 25 chests tea, 15 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 2 cases drapery, F. Perks and Co; 9 cases salmon, G. Cohen; 4 packages, H. P. Palser; 5 cases, C. K. Moore; 10 trunks boots, E. Vickery; 40 bags flour, 22 cases, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 13 packages drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 10 packages tobacco, Parbury, Brothers; 2 cases, Duguid and Co.; 1 package, T. W. Eady; 9 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 9 packages, Myers and Cantor; 3 packages, W. R. Gullick; 1 package, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 5 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 7 packages, J. Keep; 30 bags flour, Breillat and Co.; 6 cases, Meyerfeld and Co.; 1 case, Richards; 2 cases, Baptist and Son; 1 case, J. Cole; 1 case, W. and S. Gardiner; 9 packages, H. P. Palser; 2 cases, F. Lassetter and Co.; 13 packages, Gordon and Gotch; 10 kegs butter, J. Graham; 5 hogsheads ale, J. Marshall; 4 cases, Cowan and Co.; 6 trunks boots, W. E. Davey; 1 case, Myers and Solomon; 40 cases fruit, Woodward; 2 packages, B. Cooks; 1 case, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 2 bags malt, 2 bags wheat, Barker and Co.; 19 cases fruit, J. Pope; 1 package, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 30 cases fruit, 10 cases kerosene, 5 bags bacon, 7 bags onions, J. Cameron; 7 kegs butter, W. A. Clarke and Co.; 5 cases, Keep and Parsons; 4 packages, Thompson and Giles; 6 kegs butter, M. Hughes; 3 packages, Greville and Co.; 25 cases fruit, 12 bags onions, H. Griffiths; 54 bags onions, 4 cases cheese, Hargreaves; 1 package, Compagnoni; 1 case, Hardy, Brothers.

Alphonse et Nellie, for Hongkong: 689 tons coal, T. G. Sawkins; 2980 pieces 1 bag sandalwood, T. Davis; 29 bags beche-de-mer, 6 packages, F. G. Lender and Co.; 81 bundles metal, 5 cases nails; 47 pieces lead, 7 oz. gold, Sun Kum On; 37 bundles copper, 2 cases nails, On Cheong; 51 bundles metal, 6 cases glass, 10 casks horseshoes, 780 bags beche-de-mer, 10 casks fish, 13 bundles metal, 44 oz. 5 dwts. gold, Sam Ashew; 211 oz. gold, Au Gew; 7 boxes bones, War Lung.

Agnes Jessie, for Launceston, via Newcastle: 20 half-chests tea, 12 casks tallow, Daniell, King, and Co.; 10 bales bags, Beilby and Scott.

Rotumah, for S. S. Islands: 25 packages tobacco; 48 bags sugar, 20 cases brandy, 30 cases geneva, 6 cases wire, 20 casks 5 cases beer, 20 boxes tea, 5000 feet timber, 12 cases drapery, 29 packages ironmongery, 3 tons flour, 3 drays, 13 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 2 packages drapery, C. F. Edwards; 2 packages tobacco, 19 guns, 110,000 percussion caps, 18 packages, Biffin and Clarke; 3 cases, S. J. Cohen; 6 packages tobacco, H. S. Bird; 20 packages oil, 7 cases iron, 1 cotton gin, 3 casks shot, 6 kegs powder, 2 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 4 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 41 packages, J. Keep; 21 packages original cargo.

Amy Robsart, for Baffle Creek: 40 bags flour, 2 cases porter, 9 kegs nails, 1 case drapery, 1 case boots, 55 bundles iron, 4 boxes soap, 3 boxes candles, 7 packages oilstores, 2 casks rum, 2 cases gin, 6 cases brandy, 1 half-tierce tobacco, 7 packages, 3 chests lead, Parbury, Brothers; 2 chests tea, Peate and Harcourt; 5 cases iron, Caird, Paterson, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR NAVIGATOR'S AND FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—By the Rotumah, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR NOUMEA.—By H. I. M. S. Gazelle, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR HOKITIKA, &c.—By the Phœbe (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR FIJIS.—By the Magellan Cloud, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Florence Irving (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Geelong (s.), on Friday, at 5 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

THE Royal Mail steamship Geelong will be dispatched with the usual monthly mails on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1868.

The times appointed for closing are as follows:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m. on the 27th instant.

For ordinary letters, at 5 p.m. on the 27th instant.

For newspapers, books, and packets, at 6 p.m. on the 27th instant.

Letters, newspapers, books, and packets, posted in the Sydney iron receivers, must be so posted before 6 p.m., on the 27th instant.

For particulars as to rates of postage, and for any further information, the public are referred to the Monthly Postal Guide.

Country letters must be posted in time to reach Sydney not later than 8 p.m. on the 27th, otherwise they will be too late; but letters arriving from the Hunter district by the midnight steamer on the 27th, will be forwarded; and late letters posted for the United Kingdom, via Marseilles, will be received at the General Post Office, and at Moore's Wharf, up to 6 a.m. on the 28th, upon payment of a late fee of 6d. each in stamps.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 24th day of March, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL VIA NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA.

THE Royal Mail Steamer Rakaia will be dispatched with the New Zealand, Panama, and European Mails, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1868.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 11 a.m. on the 1st April.

For letters, packets, and newspapers, at noon on the 1st April.

Newspapers may be posted in the iron receivers up to 7 a.m. on the 1st April.

Letters and packets may be posted in the Sydney iron receivers up to noon on the 1st April.

Late Letters for the United Kingdom, may be posted at the General Post Office, up to 2 p.m., on payment of a late fee of a Sixpenny Stamp on each Letter.

Direct mails will be made up for the various provinces of New Zealand, Panama, New York, San Francisco, Costa Rica, Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and for London, in which last is included correspondence for the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, West Coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

For rates of postage chargeable on correspondence to and through Panama, and for any further information, see the Monthly Postal Guide.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 19th day of March, 1868.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, March 25: Florence Irving (s.), 348 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane; R. M. S. Geelong, 1317 tons, Captain Shottowe, for Galle; Freak, brig, 217 tons, Captain Linklater, for New Caledonia.

The City of Adelaide (s.), left Sandridge Pier last Monday at 4 p.m., cleared Point Phillip Heads at 7 p.m. the same evening, rounded Cape Howe at 1.50 a.m. of the 25th instant, arrived alongside the Company's Wharf in Sydney at an early hour this morning. Experienced light easterly winds, with very fair weather and smooth water during the whole of the passage. Besides a large complement of passengers by the City of Adelaide have arrived J. Tait's celebrated colt Fireworks by Camden; also Kingfisher and Zouave belonging to J. Keighran, Esq. Passed the steamer City of Melbourne off Montagu Island on the 25th instant.

The cargo of the Kembla (s.) consists of 105 kegs butter, 10 bundles sheepskins, 10 hides, 20 bags wheat, 32 pigs, 6 coops fowls, 6 bags oysters, 2 horses, and sundries.

H. M. S. Galatea bent topsails and canvas yesterday afternoon.

The Prussian barque Landrost Braun, Captain Slotcher, is now on Cuthbert's patent slip, receiving a thorough overhaul. She has been stripped, and is being caulked and recoppered.

THE SAXONIA (s.).—We learn by telegram from Rockhampton, that the fore-compartment of the above-named steamer, while lying alongside the wharf discharging cargo, was discovered to be full of water, which would of course damage cargo stored in this portion of the vessel to a certain extent. The cause of the leak is at present unknown, but it is most probable a falling tide has allowed her to rest on a rock or snag. The Saxonia is allowed to be one of the strongest steamers in the A.S.N. Company's fleet.

The Mary Smith, with a cargo of timber, arrived yesterday from Wide Bay. Light variable winds have been experienced since the 19th instant, on which date she crossed the bar.

The Ballina (s.) left the Macleay on Tuesday, 24th instant, at 7 a.m., arrived at Port Macquarie at 1 p.m., and left at 6 o'clock same day. She had light northerly winds to Seal Rocks, when it shifted to the southward. Passed Port Stephens on Wednesday, 25th, at 6.40 a.m., and arrived in Sydney at 7 p.m. same day. Macleay cargo: 1160 bags maize, 3 bags barley, 3 bags oats, 42 hides, 3 packages tobacco, 1 cask tallow, 1 cask honey, 5 coops fowls, 11 boxes eggs, 1 box bananas. Port Macquarie cargo: 257 bags maize, 22 bags oats, 15,000 shingles, 9 casks honey, 2 coops fowls, 8 bales wool, 1 box wax, 1 box eggs, 143 hides, 13 calfskins, and sundries.

ALLEGED FALSE LIGHTS.—It will be remembered that a great deal of angry feeling has been excited one time and another with regard to alleged false lights being exhibited on the Durham coast, near to Whitburn. Masters of vessels coming to the Tyne who found their vessels suddenly landed upon the rocks of that iron-bound coast stoutly maintained that they had been decoyed there by lights which they mistook for Tynemouth, and the inhabitants as angrily denied that anything of the sort could have happened. But the London Trinity House, to prevent calamities of the sort recurring, undertook to erect a lighthouse on Souter Point—so it was alleged. The lighthouse has not been commenced. In the meantime, however, the old grievance has been opened out again by three or four vessels having stranded upon Whitburn Rocks this winter, instead of reaching Shields Harbour, to which their masters thought they were being guided by the lights, and the masters of these vessels allege, as the others have done, that they were decoyed there by lights which they mistook for Tynemouth. Captain Kirby, of London, but formerly trading out of the Tyne, being on a visit to his friends in the north, determined to explore the solitary and wild coast, the scene of so many shipwrecks, and try and fathom the mystery of the lights. In the course of his wanderings he came upon a solitary hut in Freshwater Bay, near Souter Pond, and though then uninhabited, he discovered traces that it had recently been occupied by some one, and upon looking up the chimney he found a piece of wreck timber about two and a half feet in length, but broken off a piece of much greater length. On one end of it was a mass of rope yarn and pitch and tar, similar to a pitch mop used on board ship, but it had no appearance of having been in the water. He brought it to Shields with him, and gave it up to the Secretary of the Tyne Pilotage Commission, and the subject will be brought before the board at its next meeting.—*Mitchell's Steam Journal*, January 3.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 23.—Wave, brig, 195 tons, Garson, from Melbourne.
March 23.—Sydney Griffiths, barque, 333 tons, Patten, from Geelong.
March 23.—Collingwood, barque, 454 tons, M'Kinnon, from Dunedin, N.Z.
March 23.—Galatea, schooner, 160 tons, Crockett, from Melbourne.
March 24.—Annie and Maria, brig, 236 tons, Duncan, from Melbourne.
March 24.—Janet Stewart, brig, 202 tons, Ellis, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

March 23.—Ecliptic, barque, Kirby, for Melbourne, with 480 tons coal.
March 23.—William Ackers, barque, Sayers, for Geelong, with 450 tons coal.
March 23.—Roothley, ship, Richardson, for Bombay, with 1333 tons coal.
March 23.—Adeline Burke, barque, Blake, for Melbourne, with 380 tons coal.
March 23.—Alexandra, brig, Groves, for Melbourne, with 410 tons coal.
March 23.—Eliza K. Bateson, brig, Peverley, for Nelson, N.Z., with 235 tons coal.
March 23.—Alcandra, schooner, Edie, for Melbourne, with 300 tons coal.
March 24.—Helen Macgregor (s.), for Grafton.
March 24.—Nancy Bryson, barque, Thom, for Hongkong, with 591 tons coal.
March 24.—Fairy Rock, brig, Wilkinson, for Launceston, with 290 tons coal.
March 24.—Duke of Edinburgh, barque, Matthews, for Otago, N. Z., with 580 tons coal.
March 24.—Emma, schooner, Ahrens, for Foochow, with 230 tons coal.
March 25.—Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

COASTER INWARDS.

March 25.—Caroline, from Sydney.

FREIGHTS.—In consequence of advices received per last mail, the demand for tonnage is not equal to that of the previous month. Freights at Shanghai have declined 2s. per ton, but to other ports there is slightly any alteration to quote. Intercolonial freights rule rather lower, especially to New Zealand. The stock of coals in nearly all the New Zealand ports are at present rather over the requirements. We may quote freights for Auckland, 18s.; Wellington, 20s.; and Otago, 20s. For foreign ports—Shanghai, 45s.; Hongkong, 36s.; Ningpo, 56s.; Foo Choo, 35s.; San Francisco, 33s.; Bombay, 45s.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, March 25.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MARCH 25.

1250 bags bran, 8 hogsheads 9 quarter-casks brandy, 9 drums soda, 4 casks whisky, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
667 bags flour, 1037 bags bran, J. Ward and Co.
25 packages brandy, Moss and Alt.
270 boiler plates, A. S. N. Co.
10,000 slates, M'Ilwraith and Co.
15 barrels oil, E. T. Fels
2 bales paper, W. Love and Co.
12 quarter-casks claret, Fesq and Birrell
47,642 feet timber, E. F. Way
62,765 feet timber, W. H. Rolfe
300 bags rice, J. J. Curran
8 packages shipchandlery, J. H. Blatchford
100 bags rice, Sun Kum On
150 cases beer, J. Black and Co.
1 case bells, A. Thomson
25 bundles wire, 1 box stationery, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
2 cases biscuit, W. Arie l
1670 b bags potatoes, R. J. Hardy
24 packages tea, Daniell, King, and Co.
600 bags rice, J. Powell
10 packages fancy goods, Myers and Solomon.
2 cases drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
10 bales bags, Scott, Henderson, and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

March 24.—Our Hope, from Newcastle; Chanticleer, from Halifax, via Cape of Good Hope.

DEPARTURES.

March 24.—Leslie, for Launceston; Gottenburg (s.), [for Hokitika.
March 25.—Liberty, for Freemantle.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

March 24.—Coorong (s.), for Melbourne.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

March 24.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Maryborough.

DEPARTURES.

March 24.—Leichhardt (s.), for the Northern Ports; Ladima Rajah, for Maryborough.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Mar. 25.	8.30 a.m.	South	Light, dull, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.E.	Light, and clear.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

MARCH 25.

QUEENSLAND	9 a.m.		3 p.m.
Bowen	SE. Fine		
Port Mackay	S. Fine		
Waverley	Calm. Fine		
Nebo	SE. Fine		
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine		
Hawkwood	NNW. Fine		
Maryborough	SW. Fine		
Gayndah	Calm. Fine		
Brisbane	N. Fine	29 917	NE. Fine.
Toowoomba	Calm. Fine		
Clermont	E. Fine		
N. S. WALES.			
Tenterfield	W. Fine		W. Fine
Grafton	W. Fine		NE. Fine
Glen Innes	NW. Fine		NW. by W. Fine
Armidale	W. Fine	26·829 68·	W. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine		Calm Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine		SE. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy		SE. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Cloudy		SE. Fine
Newcastle	SSW. Dull, cloudy	29·846 72·	ESE. Fine
Windsor	SE. Fine		SE. Fine
Sydney	S. Fine		SE. Fine
South Head	S. Dull, cloudy		SE. Fine
Wollongong	S. Fine		Calm. Fine
Kiama	S. Fine		SE. Fine
Bathurst	SW. Fine	27 854 68·	SW. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine		W. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine		W. Fine
Wellington	W. Fine		W. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Orange	Calm. Fine		SE. Fine
Forbes	SW. Fine, cool		NW. Fine, warm
Young	S. Fine		Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	SW. Fine		SE. Fine
Urana	S. Fine		SE. Fine
Deniliquin	WNW. Fine, clear	29·770 66·	Calm. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine, clear
Moulamein	W., light. Fine		Calm. Fine
Balranald	Calm. Fine		W. Fine
Euston	W., light. Fine		W. Fine
Wentworth	Calm. Fine		Calm. Cloudy
Goulburn	Calm. Fine		W. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Dull		Calm. Fine
Araluen	S. Cloudy		Calm. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Cooma	W. Fine		NW. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Cool		N. Fine
Kiandra	WNW. Sharp frost	25·430 49·	NW. Fine
Albury	SW. Fine, clear	29 500 68·2	SW. Fine
Bombala	S. Dull, cloudy		Calm. Fine.
VICTORIA.			
Melbourne	W. Fine, cloudy	29·979 68·	
Queenscliff	W. Fine	29·96 66·	
Cape Schank	W. Clear, fine	29 67 63·	
Cape Otway	WNW. Gloomy	29·651 61·	
Portland	WNW. Fine	29·960 64·	
S. AUSTRALIA.			
Guichen Bay	NW., light. Cloudy	29·969 62·	
Adelaide	NNE., light. Dull	29·944 68·	
M'Donnell Bay	WSW. Showery		

THE NEW PASTORAL BILL.—Under the Act passed last session for the amendment of legislation relating to the leasing of certain waste lands of the Crown for pastoral purposes, it was provided that those lessees and holders of claims who intended to avail themselves of its provisions would require to notify their intention to the Commissioner of Crown Lands before the 18th of the present month. We have ascertained from the Crown Lands Office that the whole of the land formerly held under leases and claims has been applied for under the new system.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation. measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

MARCH 24TH, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29 903	67·9	94	W.	0·1	4	10	0·00	
P.M. 3	·797	72·6	81	S.E.	0·2	6	10		
" 9									
Mean ..	29·850	70·3	87·5		0·2	5	10·0		5·0

Evaporation for 24 hours. 0 050.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 76·0 | Sun—maximum .... 108·7
Shade { Minimum .... 63·0 | Grass—minimum .... 58·6

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison at 9 a.m., 70·8

Total rainfall from January 1st to March 24th, 20·16 inches.
Annual average of the preceding nine years, 50·99 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

MARCH 25TH, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY ..	155	29 912	70·6	85	S.	1·1	6	76·1	65·3	0·06
GRAFTON ..	26		75·0	74	N.E.	0·3	0	91·0	66·0	0·02
NEWCASTLE.	109	29·743	71·7	88	S.W.	4·0	9	74·0	67·5	—
SOUTH HEAD	287	29·607	68·9	76	S.	0·2	7	72·0	64 5	0·21
KIANDRA ...	4640	25 391	52·2	67	N.N.W.	4·0	0	71·8	29·7	—
DENILIQUIN	410	29 691	63·0	63	W.N.W.			85·1	50·0	—

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR MARCH 26TH.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	6.13	5.59	First quarter on the	2nd
MOON	7 53 a.m.	7.15 p.m.	Full Moon	9th
MERCURY	4·14 a.m.	4.54 p.m.	Last quarter	16th
VENUS	9.38 a.m.	7.49 p.m.	New Moon	24th
MARS	4.41 a.m.	5.16 p.m.	First quarter	31st
JUPITER	5.16 a.m.	5.34 p.m.		
SATURN	9.7 p.m.	10.56 a.m.	Moon's age, 1·7 days.	

High Water at Fort Denison, a.m., 9h. 34m.; p.m., 9h. 52m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1868.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday,

There was a full attendance of members, but there was no business on the paper except the Claims against Government Bill—which has already been postponed for six months, and only came up again in consequence of the protracted duration of the session,—and was again postponed for six months.

The PRESIDENT communicated to the House a letter from the Colonial Secretary's department, covering copy of the reply of His Royal Highness Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, to the numerous addresses presented to him.

The Council adjourned until Friday next.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Mr. PARKES, in answer to a question, said that there was a Government reserve at Wingecarribbee, but the Executive had come to no decision upon the expediency of establishing an Agricultural Industrial School there.

Mr. TIGHE moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Attorney-General to the case of one Toomey, who had been committed for trial for an offence under the Treason Felony Act. He considered that this person had been improperly consigned to prison—first, because the offence had been committed before the man could have been aware that he was guilty of a crime; and next, because the Act in question did not apply to the offence of which the man was accused. When the bill was before the House, he had drawn attention to the fact that there was a possibility of a person doing that which would be an offence against the law without that person being aware that such was the case. The Attorney-General had then declared that he would take care that no case of harshness should arise under the law, and he had taken the learned gentleman's promise as sufficient. He hoped, therefore, that the Government would look into this case, and see that this man, ruffian though he might be, did not suffer illegally.

Mr. MARTIN had just received the depositions in Toomey's case, and had not yet had time to look through them. He would, however, do so, and decide upon it to-night. What his decision would be he was not prepared to say, because the interpretation of an Act of Parliament was not to be decided in this House.

Mr. FORSTER remarked that it was now evident that the House had been betrayed by the Government into passing a bill which they were now forced to discuss after it had passed instead of before. The evils now complained of had been pointed out at the time, but had been disregarded by the House; and though he had done all he could to prevent it, they had insisted upon passing a measure which the colony would, before long, be ashamed of, and which would be a lasting disgrace upon the Government which had forced it on.

Mr. PIDDINGTON objected to the discussion of so very important a question as this upon a mere motion for adjournment.

Mr. ROBERTSON had consented to the passing of the Treason Felony Bill because he had been given to believe that the Government had certain knowledge of the existence in the colony of certain sympathisers with persons engaged in treasonable attempts against the British Crown. Under those circumstances, and those alone, he had consented to surrender the liberty of the people for a time, in order to allow the Government to drag to light the associates of this great criminal, and the sympathisers with this atrocious conspiracy. He left the whole responsibility to the Government, knowing that they would have to answer to the country as well for passing the Act as for the mode in which it was administered.

Mr. LUCAS expressed his regret that he had given his sanction to the passing of the Act.

Mr. MACPHERSON also spoke against the Act.

Mr. PARKES pointed out that this discussion could have no other effect than to embarrass the Government in putting this Act in operation.

Mr. GARRETT disclaimed any intention on the part of the Opposition to do this, since the motion had been made by a supporter of the Government. He deprecated as impolitic and dangerous any course of proceeding that might hamper the efforts of the House and the Government to put down sedition.

Mr. BROWN defended the Opposition from the charge of wishing to embarrass the Government.

Mr. NEALE called the attention of the Government to the negligence and carelessness with which many of the electoral rolls had been compiled. Four gentlemen, well known in this city, had assured him that they had gone together to inspect the roll for Sydney, and neither had found his name upon it. He mentioned the matter, in order that electors might take warning and see that their names were on the roll.

Mr. OATLEY believed that the roll had never been better taken than it had been at the present time.

Mr. TIGHE replied, and the question was put and negatived.

A petition from the inhabitants of West Bargo, against the removal of the lock-up from that place, was ordered to be received.

Mr. S. BROWN moved the adjournment of the House, in order to call the attention of the House to the answer given yesterday by Mr. Parkes to a question put to him by Mr. Brown. He denied that he had had any intention whatever of making his question personally offensive to Mr. Parkes. He proceeded to show that the question was perfectly legitimate, that it contained nothing offensive, and that it was one which, affecting the policy of the Government demanded an answer. He dwelt upon the now admitted right of members to ask questions of the Government; and declared his intention not to put up with the insolence of the Colonial Secretary without retorting upon him in kind.

Mr. GARRETT, Mr. MACPHERSON, and Mr. MACLEAY followed, commenting on the conduct of Mr. Parkes in this and in other matters.

After a speech from Mr. FORSTER, Mr. S. C. BROWN replied briefly, and the motion was put, and negatived.

On the motion of Mr. EAGAR, the House went into Committee of Supply.

The first vote moved was the sum of £2240 in supplement of Schedule B.

Mr. S. C. BROWN warned the Government that, until he got an answer to the question he had asked, no single item of the Estimates should pass.

Mr. PIDDINGTON pointed out the absurdity of adopting such a line of conduct, and Mr. DRIVER insisted upon Mr. Brown's right to obtain an answer, whilst he hoped all future opposition would be withdrawn.

Mr. TERRY considered the obstruction had been carried far enough, and Mr. ROBERTSON, holding the same view, still thought Mr. Brown had cause of complaint.

Mr. S. C. BROWN moved the Chairman out of the chair. The motion was negatived by 36 to 11.

Mr. S. C. BROWN moved that progress be reported. Lengthy speeches were made by several hon. members, and at half-past 1 o'clock the Chairman left the chair for half an hour for refreshment.

At two o'clock the chair was again taken, when Mr. BURNS addressed the Committee. On his concluding, the question was put on the motion for adjournment, and was negatived by 22 to 7.

Mr. MACLEAY moved that the Chairman leave the chair. After a few remarks, the motion was put and negatived.

Mr. MACLEAY, in a very lengthy speech, moved that progress be reported, and that leave be given to sit again this day six months.

WE see some Goulburn man, who rejoices in the name of TOOMEY, has fallen into the grasp of the law for saying that "*It served the Prince right,*" and that "he had no business here." This last is no novelty; for each set of people applies this reproach to most others. Even some of our young sparks give "*the governor*" (the new word for "father") notice to quit. Every nation gets warning against trespass in turn. The Chinese were the last; but we remember violent objections to almost all races and callings. As to the first part of the saying of Mr. TOOMEY, it is detestable for its brutality. Why did it "*serve him right?*" Yet this has been repeated by many a fool of the same sort—many more than it is pleasant to think of. Still, there are TOOMEYS on the other side who say savage and silly things.

The law which brings the language of sedition under a severe responsibility should suggest caution and moderation in those who have invoked it. The conduct of the people at large has been in this respect worthy the highest praise. They have, notwithstanding some circumstances of great provocation, distinctly recognised and cheered the declarations of loyalty and good will which have been made by Irishmen or Roman Catholics. We are glad to see this fact prominently acknowledged by Roman Catholic gentlemen and natives of Ireland, They will not endorse the statement that their English fellow-colonists have the craving for blood or the disposition to persecution attributed by the organs of Fenianism. Candour on both sides will turn with disdain from sweeping imputations. They are always unjust, and in times of excitement they are cruel. The "peacemaker" is indeed blessed. Here we are connected in social life, in commerce, and in politics. We are engaged in the same enterprises, toiling together in the promotion of our interests in common. Should we yield ourselves up to distrust, or create the very evil we dread? These are times when the seeds of permanent alienation may be sown broadcast, and the fruit may be bitter and even distinct for ages.

We have a right to expect that Irishmen shall not encourage those who revile the QUEEN, the nation, and the Government of England. People may have their own opinion in their private circle, but they have no right to publish sentiments hostile to a great part of the colony. They are not entitled to speak in terms of insult of the religion of a great mass of the people. They may call it freedom or truth, or any other names that apologise for ill temper, but no good cause admits such service. But if this be true on one side, it is equally so on the other. They are no friends to any Church who seek to exalt it by smiting those who prefer another. A highly civilised people will tolerate great liberties, even to license. There will be sharp conflicts of opinion and keen weapons employed, but they will not be other than those of the intellect. There are many who have always considered religion a thing to be fought for, who never pray but to curse, and whose most solemn exhortation to their fellow-worshippers is—lift up your hearts to God, and "fire low."

There is surely a more excellent way; one more humane, more just—more pleasing to the Almighty,—more suitable to the common relations of all men. Here all are on a level—in political rights—in social capacity. People differ in rank and calling, for it must be so above a savage state; but they do not, therefore, hinder or hurt one another. They worship in different forms, but the more serious their attachment to their own the more tender they should be of the rights of their neighbours. Above all it is criminal to raise a prejudice against any class who live by their labour. How hard must a poor servant girl feel it who sees people look upon her other than they did—as if a sharer of sympathy with a great crime. How hard to a working man to find his fellows consider him responsible because he holds the faith loaded with the odium of a deed his soul abhors. We do not say suspicions are unnatural, because many have shown a oneness of feeling with men who have committed or suffered for crime. But one wrong will not defend another. Just in proportion to our sense of the infamy of a deed should be our revolt from its unrighteous imputation. We read the report of an Alderman's speech threatening a poll-tax on the Irish with the strongest disapprobation. The threat was indeed ridiculous, but it was most offensive. Such an insult would but be laughed at by Englishmen as the blather of a simpleton; but jokes are not well taken by the natives of Hibernia, which reflect on their country or their race.

In short, we are now at a point of our history of grand moment. On both sides we have violent men, who like a quarrel for its own sake; on both, designing men, who live by perverting the weak and stirring up strife. The greater part are desirous of liberty, and inclined to allow it. They see with regret the diminution of freedom, and the enactment of restrictive laws; and they hold as common enemies those who in such a country import the factions, the passions, and the contentions of the Old World.

IF the recommendations contained in Captain CADELL's report are acted upon, the Government of South Australia may be expected soon to dispatch an expedition to survey a township on the north-eastern corner of Arnheim's Land. The particular method adopted of founding a colony compels the selection of a town site and the survey of adjacent country land. The holders of preliminary land orders have already paid their money for the right to choose the land, and they must either be put in possession or have the money returned to them. Whether the locality recommended by Captain CADELL will ultimately prove to be the chief port of Arnheim's Land is a point that will only be settled by experience. But at any rate the establishment of a town there will enable the Government to fulfil its pledges.

In planting a settlement at that point there will be some conveniences that there were not at Adam Bay, or that there would not have been at the mouth of the Victoria. It will be nearer to existing settlement, and therefore more readily accessible both by water and by land. It will be a short trip from the Liverpool either across the Gulf to the township at Cape York or to the settlements at the head of the Gulf. There will also probably be very little difficulty in driving stock along the coast from the Flinders to the Liverpool, at least not more difficulty than always attends opening out a new route. The squatters at Carpentaria will be glad of an outlet for some of their cattle, and will be ready enough to sell to those who may be tempted to go farther north, or they may take up fresh country themselves. The terms offered in order to induce pastoral occupation of the country are very liberal, and other inducements are not wanting. If the grazing character of the country on the north-eastern coast of Arnheim's Land proves on examination to be satisfactory, it may be as well worth taking up as land at the head of the Gulf. So far as the receipt of supplies is concerned, the Liverpool is as near to Brisbane or Sydney as Sweer's Island is, and in fact a little nearer. And it has the advantage of being close to the Torres Straits line of route. The steamers might make it a calling-place, and even sailing vessels might land cargo there *en route*. It is also nearer to Batavia and Singapore, if ever a good market for fat cattle should be opened up in those quarters. But it is more remote from the Southern colonies, which would be a disadvantage if the Northern squatters have no option but to send their fat beasts South. Some mobs of fat cattle have already travelled from the Flinders to Melbourne, and at present the southward journey is the only alternative to the pots. But the Northern squatters live in hope that this arrangement is only temporary, and that before long there will begin a demand in the East for Australian meat. If that demand does arise, the settlers in Arnheim's Land will be in as good a position as any on the North coast to supply it. They will be nearer to the market than the Gulf settlers; they will have better shipping places; and they will be on the main line of postal communication. But these advantages will only be thoroughly developed if the grass is good. Experience has shewn that in Australia no seaport comes to anything unless it is well backed up by a productive interior behind it. We know that there is fine grazing country round the head of the Gulf. We do not know so much about the quality of the pasture in Arnheim's Land, except that, so far as observed, it is not very well adapted for sheep.

The rise of a township at Liverpool River will obviously facilitate the construction of the Indo-Australian telegraph, as it will stimulate the occupation of the coast line to that point; and when a line of stations is once established a line of telegraph is easily constructed and maintained. It would not be absolutely necessary to carry the land wire farther than Liverpool River, as a submarine cable might, without difficulty, be taken from there to Timor. But further explorations may show that there will be no difficulty in taking the land wire along the northern coast of Arnheim's Land, in which case the length of the submarine cable might be shortened. The Asiatic part of the line is not completed yet, the communication requiring to be established between Rangoon and Singapore. But we shall probably be quite ready to fill in the Australian link in the chain whenever the completion of the trunk line makes it worth our while to do so. It is only a few years ago since Mr. GISBORNE was seeking a fifty years' guaranteed dividend on the cost of a submarine line from Cleveland Bay via Cape York, and now the difficulties in the way of an overland line are very near vanishing. Every year makes a great difference in what seems possible.

Captain CADELL was not charmed with the Victoria River. The difficulties of its navigation seemed to him conclusive against its becoming a commercial estuary. In that case the country in the rear will have to find some better port. GREGORY reported good open sheep country, up the Victoria, and over the dividing ridge towards the interior; and that being the case, the land will be occupied some day or other. A convenient port may be found somewhere on the north-west coast. But it belongs to the West Australian Government to study that matter. The Victoria River country lies quite to the west side of the territory, under the care of South Australia. One advantage of the Liverpool River as a site for a capital is that it is equally distant from the east and west boundaries of the territory that South Australia is put in possession of.

THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.—The summary of colonial news for transmission to Europe by the steamship Geelong will be published in this journal to-morrow, Friday, the 27th March. It will contain full particulars of the attempted assassination of his Royal Highness on the 12th instant, bulletins of the progress towards recovery, a report of the preliminary examination of O'Farrell, all the subsequent proceedings in connection with meetings, &c., and so much of the trial of the assassin as will be proceeded with on Thursday. Advertisers are particularly requested to send in their favours early on Thursday evening. Alterations in advertisements ordered for more than one insertion must be sent in before 2 p.m. on Thursday.

THE HERALD SUMMARY.—Orders for extra copies should be lodged with the clerk at the counter this evening, Thursday. Our friends from the country are reminded that orders to post for England will be too late after Friday morning's mail.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND.—A meeting of the general committee was held at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of adding the names of several gentlemen to the general and working committees. Mr. John Fairfax presided. The names of the following gentlemen were added to the working committee:—Dr. H. G. Alleyne, Dr. Brown, Dr. Renwick, Dr. C. Mackay, Dr. P. S. Jones, Hon. G. Allen, M.L.C., Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., Rev. G. H. Moreton, Rev. G. F. Dillon, Rev. J. F. Sheridan, Messrs. C. Nathan, H. Prince, W. Long, W. A. Long, J. S. Harrison, L. W. Levey, J. Richardson, J. R. Fairfax, J. Barlow, O. J. Caraher, E. Vickery, and John Isaacs. Mr. Richard Jones, in submitting the above names, remarked that they were making the working committee a very large one, in consequence of having nominated so many gentlemen to take part in canvassing the city for subscriptions; the work was of great magnitude, and required a good many hands and heads to perform it. There was therefore, he thought, some justification in making the working committee large. A resolution empowering the working committee to add to their number was passed. The business of the general committee meeting having terminated, a meeting of the working committee was held, when there were present—Mr. John Fairfax (in the chair), Messrs. Walter Lamb, J. G. Ross, J. R. Fairfax, F. H. Dangar, Robert Coveny, John Alger, J. Isaacs, R. Jones, A. Roberts, H. E. A. Allan, Rev. J. Dougall, Rev. J. Dwyer, and Dr. P. S. Jones. Mr. Walter Lamb, one of the hon. treasurers, announced that Messrs. Dangar, Brothers, squatters, of New England, had subscribed one thousand pounds towards the Prince Alfred Hospital Fund. After some discussion as to the best means to be employed for collecting subscriptions in the country districts, it was moved by Mr. R. Jones, seconded by Mr. W. Lamb, and carried,—"That an earnest appeal for and towards the funds for the erection of the Prince Alfred Hospital be at once made to the residents of the suburban and country districts, and that the treasurers and secretaries be appointed a sub-committee to solicit certain gentlemen to act as local committees in their respective districts, with power to add to their number, and to take such steps as they may deem most expedient for raising funds for the object in view." A draft copy of the appeal was submitted to the meeting and approved of. It was agreed that an advertisement should appear in the daily papers, requesting that all communications might be forwarded to the committee rooms, over Mr. Lloyd's office, George-street, nearly opposite Wynyard-street. The committee then adjourned.

PUBLIC MEETING TO RECOGNISE MR. VIAL'S CONDUCT AT CLONTARF.—The public meeting, convened by the Mayor for Friday, for the above purpose, has been postponed until Monday next, as it is considered that an earlier date would debar many of the mercantile community from being present.

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AUSTRALIAN MUNIFICENCE.—At the meeting of the Prince Alfred Hospital Committee, yesterday afternoon, the splendid donation of £1000 was announced as the contribution of the Messrs. Dangar, Brothers, squatters. This will swell the sum raised within the last four days to upwards of £6000, which is the more remarkable that subscription lists have not yet been issued, and the committee, which was only constituted on Monday last, have not yet begun to collect donations. The mail, therefore, which takes home the shocking intelligence of the attempt on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh will at the same time convey to its English readers the most convincing proof of our gratitude, when they hear that this splendid liberality has been evoked by the happy intelligence of the Prince's recovery. It may also have the effect of stimulating the liberality of native Australians in England, and those resident there who have been identified with our past history.

SAVING AND GIVING.—An interesting anecdote of the labours of a committee sixty years ago, in raising funds for the erection of a *new* Bedlam is thus narrated:—The gentlemen composing it took London districts by division in couples. In rather a mean street, calling at one of the houses, they overheard the master reproving the servant girl for wasting the candle ends. One whispered to the other, "We shall get nothing here." At the interview, the master went to the bureau and handed a bag of gold, the largest donation they had yet received. So taken aback, it was impossible to suppress the whispered remark from him. He laconically replied, "By this means, gentlemen, I am enabled to give what I have." This was the celebrated Dr. Guy, the founder of the hospital of this name.

YORK-STREET WESLEYAN MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—The usual half-yearly tea-meeting and soirée, in connection with the above society, took place on Tuesday evening, in the schoolroom, York-street, the Rev. W. Kelynack, president of the society, occupying the chair. An excellent tea was provided, after which the chairman offered up thanks. The tables were then removed, and the chairman called upon Mr. Inder, the secretary, to read the report for the half-year, which stated that the society has now been in existence for nearly five years. The committee expressed their sorrow at the resignation of their working president, and wished him every success and happiness. During the past half-year the number of members on the roll has been considerably increased. Mr. A. Field, treasurer of the society, who for a considerable period discharged the duties of his office with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the society, has resigned, and the vacancy thus caused was filled by the election of Mr. S. Lees to the office. At the last half-yearly election the following gentlemen were elected members of the committee:—Messrs. Fitzgerald, Macaulay, Wilkinson, and M'Neill. The report having been read, the chairman announced the programme selected for the evening, which commenced with the part song, "All among the barley," given in a good style by several young ladies and gentlemen, members of the choir of the York-street Wesleyan church. The recitations, "Blenheim on the Rhine," and "Energy and Courage," were well rendered by Messrs. S. E. Lees and J. Pearson. The remaining part of the programme consisted of music, recitations, and a very interesting debate on "Which is the greater civilizer, commerce or war?" which was listened to with fixed attention. The chairman then left it to the meeting to decide the question, and their verdict was given in favour of war. The president, in taking his farewell of the society, wished them a continuance of that success which has hitherto attended it. The evening's amusement was then brought to a close by the company singing the National Anthem. Mr. Wilkins acted as conductor, and Mr. Maguire as accompanyist.

DEATH FROM BURNING.—The City Coroner held an inquiry yesterday, at the Brisbane Inn, corner of Kent and Druitt streets, respecting the death of an infant, named Elizabeth Rousel. Elizabeth Carroll stated that she lived with her husband and three children in Kent-street; about two months ago she saw in the newspaper an advertisement for a wetnurse, and she applied at Mrs. Capps's registry office, where she saw a woman named Rosanna Rousel, who is now in service as wetnurse; nothing passed between them on that occasion, but in the evening of the same day Mrs. Rousel called at her residence and said she had an infant which she wished to put out to wetnurse; she (witness) agreed to take the child on payment of 15s. per week; on the following morning she went to Frey's Hotel, Lower George-street, where the child was handed over to her by Rousel; Rousel told her the child's name was Elizabeth Rousel, and that it was seven weeks old; Rousel told her to take the child to Dr. Cox in case of illness; the child became unwell, and Dr. Cox twice saw it and prescribed for it; the mother frequently saw the child; Rousel told her she was a married woman, that the child was born at Hokitika, and that she had taken a warrant out for her husband who had deserted her; there are two rooms in the house she (witness) was living in; on Monday night she, with her husband, her youngest child, and the deceased, slept in the front room; her two other children, aged respectively 5 and 3 years, slept in the back room; the deceased slept on a box in her room, within her reach; the deceased was very troublesome that night, and she was up several times with her; about half-past 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning her husband got up and went to work, and, at her request, left the candle burning; she got up almost immediately after her husband left, warmed some milk in a pannikin over the candle, and fed the child; after she had fed the child, she covered its face with a mosquito net, and blew out the candle, which she placed on the table near the bed; she then got into bed and fell asleep; soon after 6 she was awoke by the child crying; the room was full of smoke; she went to the child, whose clothes she found were on fire; she immediately stripped off the clothes, and applied salad oil to the burnt parts; she could not say whether she called for assistance before she took off the clothes and applied the oil; she threw the burning clothes on the floor in the back room; she received no assistance; she then left the child on its bed and went into Park-street to look for some one to go for a doctor, leaving the burning clothes in the back room where her three children were; she got some person to go for a doctor, and then returned home; Dr. Renwick saw the child about half-past 9 o'clock; the child died about 5 o'clock the same evening. Rosina Rousel stated that she was a married woman, and that her husband left her in New Zealand; she had a warrant for his apprehension; she gave her child to Mrs. Carroll to wet-nurse on the 8th January last, and had paid her 15s. per week regularly; the child was then in a healthy condition; she last saw her child about ten days ago; the child was then very ill. Dr. Renwick stated that the body of the child was emaciated in an extreme degree, and when he saw it first it was in a state of collapse; death was occasioned by exhaustion consequent on severe burning occurring in the case of a weakly and debilitated infant. Verdict:—"Died from the effects of burns by fire; but how received, whether accidentally or maliciously, there is no evidence to show."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquiry respecting the death of a prisoner named John Ronan, aged about 30 years, was held before the City Coroner, at the penal establishment Cockatoo Island, yesterday. Deceased was convicted of larceny at the Goulburn Circuit Court in 1865, and was sentenced to five years' hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony. The evidence of Dr. Evans, visiting surgeon at Cockatoo, showed that fever was the cause of death, and a verdict to that effect was returned by the jury.

THE CAMPBELLTOWN ADDRESS.—We have been requested to supply an omission in our Notes of last week—namely, that on Friday last an address was presented from Campbelltown by Mr. John Hurley, M.L.A.; Rev. J. P. Roche, R. C. C.; Rev. Mr. Middleton, of the Church of England; and the Rev. Mr. Green, Congregationalist; Messrs. W. Fowler, J.P.; J. Chippendale, J.P.; and C. Leyster, J.P.,—which had been unanimously adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants held some days previously, expressive of indignation at the attempt made on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh. His Excellency the Governor promised to hand the address to his Royal Highness on the first favourable occasion.

PROFESSOR PARKER'S ENTERTAINMENT.—On Tuesday evening Professor Parker gave one of his entertainments at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the large meeting of Australians at the Victoria Theatre to adopt an address to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the attendance was very good. The entertainment commenced with a musical mélange of sentimental and comic songs by Miss Annie Beaumont (Mrs. Parker), whose vocal powers were very highly appreciated by a discriminating audience. During the evening, and between the sword exercises, this lady also sang several songs, all of which were received with great enthusiasm. The grand feature of the evening was, however, the match between Professor Parker and Mr. M. W. Parker, the former with the broadsword, and the latter with the bayonet. Mr. M. W. Parker is by no means an adversary to be despised, and made excellent play with the bayonet, which he handled in a very skilful manner. He obtained three hits, Professor Parker obtaining five with the sword. We understand that it is not unlikely that another match between the same parties, with the same weapons, will come off shortly. The Professor went through his usual feats of cutting a sheep, bar of metal, &c., in addition to which he also performed the Sir Charles Napier feat, Miss Annie Beaumont holding the fruit in her extended hand, and the Professor dexterously cutting it in two, so that both parts fell to the ground by one sudden stroke of the sword, without the slightest injury to the lady's hand. This feat was received with great applause, and the whole entertainment, both as regards the musical portion of it and the exercises in singlestick, fencing, and broadsword, evidently gave very great satisfaction to all who were present.

MORALITY AMONG THE ROUGHS.—At the Court of Quarter Sessions which terminated on Tuesday, at Deniliquin, a cannibal named William Burns was convicted of doing serious harm to Robert Farquhar, at the Crown Inn, Hay, on the 22nd January last. This was the result of a public-house row—Burns ran at Farquhar, seizing him by the arms, and bit off a piece of Farquhar's nose, the excised bit being produced in court. In cross-examining Mr. Carter, of the Crown Inn, prisoner asked him if he had not, the night before the assault, taken him (prisoner) to bed drunk, which the landlord denied. "Ah!" said the prisoner, "you never remember anything in my favour." Judge Francis turned up his eyes and exclaimed, "Good heavens! public morals are in a sad condition when to be drunk a prisoner believes tells in his favour." Burns was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, for which leniency he thanked the learned Judge, and the prosecutor left the court, growling out "That will not pay me for the loss of part of my nose."—*Pastoral Times.*

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

YASS.

WEDNESDAY.

A MAN, named James Johnson, was committed for trial to-day, under the Treason-Felony Act, having said "I am a Fenian." Johnson is an Englishman, and was drunk at the time.

FORBES.

WEDNESDAY.

A man, named Murphy, suspected of Fenianism, was arrested yesterday morning at the Balk Hill station, near Grenfell, by Mr. Inspector Roberts, and handed over to the police at Grenfell.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY, 6 P.M.

Cunningham's execution is fixed for next Tuesday.

The Escort, from Newcastle, sighted numerous whales on the passage.

Mr. Fisher's stud tickets are all sold here, and premiums are offered.

The betting on the Sydney Cup is as follows:—4 to 1 v. Tim Whiffler, 6 to 1 v. Fireworks, Barb, and Fishhook.

The annual picnic of the children of the Industrial Schools took place to-day up the Yarra. There were fifteen boat loads. The watermen gave the boats free.

Flour is dull. Buyers refuse to give £21 10s., and a parcel was offered at less, without finding sale. Oats are firmer; 1100 bags sold at an advance. A shipment of Southern tobacco (tens) sold at 1s. Lee's corrugated iron sold at £30.

ARRIVED.—Chanticleer, from Halifax.

SAILED.—From Belfast: Pioneer, schooner, for Sydney.

The barque Coorong is off the Otway, bound for Brisbane, 93 days from London.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

SAILED.—At 6 50, Rangatira (s.), for Sydney; Denis, French barque, for Madras.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY, 4 P.M.

A special service was held yesterday at the Roman Catholic Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the late Sir Dominic Daly.

At a lecture lately given by Mr. J. Coulton, M.L.A., he accused the South Australian Press of servility and corruption. The *Register* of to-day indignantly denies the charge, and publishes a letter from Mr. Coulton.

The corn market is inactive, and wheat is hardly so firm, at 8s. 6d. to 9s.; flour, £22 and £23.

AMERICA.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued his usual monthly statement of the public debt and the cash in the Treasury of the United States. The total amount of debt on January 1 was 2,642,000,000 dollars against 2,639,000,000 dollars on December 1 last, showing an increase of 3,000,000 dollars. The cash in the Treasury at the same date was 134,000,000 dollars against 138,000,000 dollars at the corresponding period last month, showing an increase of 4,000,000 dollars.

The Senate has passed a bill exempting from tax the United States cotton crop in 1868, and abolishing the duty on the importation of foreign cotton growing during the year ending April, 1869.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution authorising the sale of fifty-four surplus naval ironclads.

The *New York Tribune* publishes a despatch from Washington, which states that, notwithstanding the abrupt termination of the Alabama claims correspondence between Lord Stanley and Secretary Seward, information has been received there that Mr. Thornton, the new British minister, comes out empowered with full authority to re-open the question, and will present for the consideration of the United States a new plan of adjustment.

The Senate has adopted a resolution reinstating Mr. Stanton as Secretary for War. General Grant has since vacated the office which Mr. Stanton now fills.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill declaring that the concurrence of two-thirds of the Judges of the Supreme Court is necessary to decide that any act of Congress is unconstitutional.

The House of Representatives has rejected the bill passed by the Senate abolishing the tax upon the cotton crop of 1868.

The Senate has passed the bill repealing Mr. M'Culloch's authority to contract the currency. An amendment which was introduced prohibiting any further issue of legal tender notes was defeated.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE second session of the new Jamaica Legislature opened on the 17th of December, when the Secretary of Finance reported a deficiency in the revenue for the past year of £56,000, which it was proposed to meet by an additional Customs duty of 10 per cent. Shocks of earthquake were still frequent at St. Thomas, keeping the unfortunate inhabitants in a state of anxiety, and unsettling all commercial business.

"TYPHUS" OR "TYPHOID."

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The Health Officer, in his report, published in this day's issue of the *Herald*, states that in my letter to the Mayor, on the sanitary state of Sydney, published on the 8th January last, that, "in ten years of my experience in Sydney I have seen more cases of 'typhus' than all other diseases put together." This is incorrect. The word used by me was "typhoid;" and I defy Mr. Graham to prove my statement "incorrect."

A. MOFFITT, Physician, &c.

135, Castlereagh-street, 25th March.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—Your very interesting article on this day on the Trade Circulars of 1867 concludes with the following statement:—

"The imports of Australian wool, which a few years back, even while in its embryo state, was one of the wonders of the age, has been much greater than ever, but has been actually beaten this year by the import from the River Plate."

This I think you will admit is hardly accurate. The import and export statistics for the first 11 months of the year have just been published, and under the head "Wool" the following figures are given:—

	Lb.
Imports from Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe	18,841,322
Imports from British possessions in South Africa	31,963,283
Imports from British India	12,781,581
Imports from Australia	127,803,814
Imports from other countries	21,995,604

The quantity of wool imported direct from the River Plate has therefore been insignificant, and even if half the imports from the Continent and all those from "other countries" were River Plate wool, the whole would not amount to one-fourth of the Australian.

You have, I think, misread Messrs. Willans' circular, which you published yesterday. They stated that "in computing the extent of our supplies of wool cognisance must be taken of the shipments from South America, which, although for the most part consigned to Continental ports, come into competition with the produce of our own colonies. The supply of these wools is increasing far more rapidly than that from Australasia and the Cape, the arrivals whence have only doubled in six years, while those of the River Plate have more than doubled in three, and at present represents a quantity equal to the entire growth of the Australian Continent."

This is a very different statement from that made in your article, but while its language has probably misled you, it is it itself very inaccurate. I give the quantities of River Plate wool exported from the Republic, according to the official tables in Mr. Ford's report, presented during the last Session of Parliament, and also the importations of Australian wool according to the last "statistical abstract" published by the Board of Trade:—

	Wool exported from River Plate (lb.)	Wool exported from Australia (lb.)
1863	70,224,000	77,173,446
1864	77,343,200	99,037,459
1865	104,688,000	100,734,261
1866	120,362,400	113,773,694

The returns for 1867 are not yet complete, but the imports from Australia during the first 11 months having been nearly 128,000,000lb., the amount for the whole year will not have been far from 140,000,000lb. The exports from the River Plate, so far as they are known, do not, I think, point to an excess on that quantity.

On the question of the competition between Australian and South American wool some regard must be had to their comparative value. During the four years—1863 to 1866—the former was valued for entry at about 1s. 8d. per lb., the latter at only 9d.

AN AUSTRALIAN BANKER.

London, January 7.

RECOVERY OF PRINCE ALFRED.

WE understand that his Royal Highness passed a very comfortable day yesterday, and felt strong and well. He spent a considerable portion of time in the grounds around Government House, and again went on board the Galatea to superintend the refitting of the ship.

A rumour was circulated in town that he intended to pay a visit to Darlinghurst, and a large number of people, anxious to testify their loyalty, congregated in South Head Road and its approaches to witness His Royal Highness pass. The houses and shops in the road were again decorated with bunting, to symbolise the joy of the people at the Prince's recovery. The rumour of the intended visit was, however, without foundation, and hence the expectant people were disappointed. We believe His Royal Highness will not appear in public again for some days, and before he does so appear full notice will doubtless be given.

No determination has yet been arrived at in regard to the departure of His Royal Highness from Sydney; and we understand that nothing in this direction will be done until after the arrival of the mail via Panama.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

MEETING AT WOOLLAHRA.

ON Wednesday evening, the 25th instant, the inhabitants of the borough of Woollahra assembled at the Municipal Council Chambers of that locality, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, in consequence of the late diabolical attempt on his life. The meeting was very numerously attended. Amongst the gentlemen present were Mr. T. S. Mort, the Hon. S. D. Gordon, Mr. Randold Nott, the Rev. Mr. Newman, R.C.P., Mr. W. A. Duncan, Mr. James R. Fairfax, Mr. Frederick Oatley, Mr. James Butler, Sir William Manning, Mr. Alderman Trickett, Mr. James Norton, Mr. Cape, Mr. Guilfoyle, Mr. Thompson, the Rev. Mr. Forsaith, and many other of the most influential residents. On the motion of Mr. R. Nott, Mr. Alderman Trickett, in the absence of the Mayor (Mr. C. Stephen—now in Melbourne), was called upon to preside. Letters were read from the Mayor and from the Rev. T. Kemmis, expressing strong sympathy in the demonstration.

It was moved by Mr. T. S. MORT, seconded by the Hon. S. D. GORDON, and supported by the Rev. Mr. NEWMAN,—"That this meeting regards with deep sorrow and most intense abhorrence the recent attempt upon the life of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh by the hand of a traitor, whom every loyal citizen utterly repudiates."

The motion was put, and unanimously carried.

It was moved by Mr. CAPE, and seconded by Mr. W. A. DUNCAN,—"That, while recording its indignation at this diabolical outrage, this meeting also desires to express its gratitude to Almighty God for His merciful preservation of the valuable life of our Royal guest, and its delight in the prospect of the speedy restoration of his Royal Highness to perfect health."

The motion was put, and carried as before.

It was moved by Mr. JAMES BUTLER (barrister), and seconded by Sir WILLIAM MANNING,—"That this meeting views with sentiments of heartfelt pleasure and satisfaction, the published assurance of the Duke of Edinburgh, that the confidence of his Royal Highness in the loyalty of the people of New South Wales remains undiminished."

This motion was put, and carried as before.

The following draft address was then read by the chairman to the meeting.

"To His Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, Earl of Ulster, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, the inhabitants of the Borough of Woollahra, desire to approach your Royal Highness with every sentiment of most devoted loyalty to our most gracious lady Queen Victoria, and with every expression of sincere regard for the person of your Royal Highness. We would record with intense indignation our repudiation of that dastardly and traitorous act by which the valuable life of your Royal Highness was so imminently endangered, and the true sympathy with your Royal Highness in the prolonged bodily suffering thereby occasioned. And while expressing the fervent gratitude to Almighty God for the deliverance of your Royal Highness from death, we also rejoice in the contemplation of your Royal Highness's perfect recovery.

"We wish to declare our true and hearty allegiance to the Constitution, the Throne, and the Queen of England, praying that the Divine Power, by whom her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria was placed upon the throne of her ancestors, may protect her and the Royal Family from all danger."

It was then moved by Mr. JAMES NORTON, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. FORSAITH, "That the draft address now read be engrossed, and that the Mayor and Aldermen be appointed a deputation to wait on His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, with the request that he will present it to his Royal Highness at his earliest convenience."

The motion was put and carried.

On the motion of Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Mr. Alderman Trickett then left the chair, and Mr. James Norton took it.

Mr. J. THOMPSON, thereupon, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Alderman Trickett for his services as chairman.

The motion was put and carried, and Mr. Trickett made his acknowledgments.

This terminated the proceedings.

P.G. LODGE OF FREEMASONS UNDER THE SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

AT a special meeting of the P.G. Lodge, held at the Hall on Tuesday evening, Dr. Belisario, P.G. Master, in the chair, the following address to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, prepared by the P.G. Secretary, was unanimously adopted, ordered to be engrossed, and to be presented to his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, for delivery to the Prince, by a deputation consisting of the following members of P.G. Lodge:—Br. Dr. Belisario, P.G. Master; Br. B. Thomson, P.G. Dep. Master; Br. Dr. Sedgwick, P.G. Sub. Master; Br. W. Vial, P.G.S. Warden; and Br. H. N. Montagu, P.G. Secretary:—

"To his Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, Earl of Ulster, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c. &c.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—At the present moment when the minds of all classes of her Most Gracious Majesty's subjects in the community are agitated with horror at the dastardly attempt at murder made on the person of your Royal Highness, it is incumbent on every member of society, and every united body of citizens, to give expression to their feelings of unmitigated indignation at the dastardly outrage, combined with those of attachment and loyalty to her Majesty's throne, her person, and that of every member of the Royal family.

"We, therefore, the R. W. Provincial Grand Master, Wardens, officers, and members of the Provincial Grand Lodge for New South Wales of Freemasons under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in Provincial Grand Lodge assembled, venture to place before your Royal Highness our humble measure of sympathy with your sufferings, of gratitude for the failure of the murderer's intentions, and of congratulation at your Royal Highness's recovery.

"Whilst the devoted loyalty of Freemasons has never been impeached, we trust that your Royal Highness will again receive the renewed assurance of the warm and loyal attachment of this section, with the aspiration that, by the blessings of the Grand Architect of the Universe, your Royal Highness may be long spared to retain the glorious post of honour as one of the defenders of her august and gracious Majesty's throne and of England's glory.

"Signed on behalf of the P.G. Lodge,

"JOHN BELISARIO, D.D.S., R.W.P.G. Master.

"H. N. MONTAGU, W.P.G. Secretary.

"Freemasons' Hall, Sydney, N. S. W., March 24, 1868."

The P.G. SECRETARY alluded in very warm and feeling terms to the conduct of Br. W. Vial, W.P.G. Senior Warden, who, though the father of a large family, showed an utter abnegation of self, and by his presence of mind, determined energy, and bravery, at the risk of his own life was instrumental in saving that of his Royal Highness, by preventing the ruffian from again, aiming at the Prince. The brethren present concurred most heartily in the P.G. Secretary's remarks, and it was understood that a movement had been initiated by which the entire craft would evince their appreciation of Br. Vial's manly conduct.

ANCIENT ORDER OF ROYAL FORESTERS.

THE members of the above order met last night at the Burrangong Hotel, Haymarket, for the purpose of framing an address for presentation to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Upon the motion of Brother JONES, seconded by Brother GILBERT, the following address was adopted:—

"To his Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, K.G., Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, Earl of Ulster, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—

"We, the members of the 'Most Ancient Order of Foresters' in New South Wales, desire to approach your Royal Highness as loyal British subjects, and to express our indignation at the late cowardly attack upon your life by a member of that murdering band of assassins called 'Fenians.' At the same time we rejoice in the consolation of knowing that by the interposition of a Divine Providence the object of your intended murderer failed, and that your Royal Highness is out of danger, and progressing favourably towards a speedy recovery.

"We earnestly trust that the same Providence will guide and guard you safely through all the angry and troubled billows of life's tempestuous sea, and that your future career may be one of joy and usefulness.

"We also desire to express our allegiance and loyalty towards your Royal Mother, our most Gracious Queen, and when, on your return to your beloved home, we trust your Royal Highness will, on our behalf, assure our Sovereign that in this distant portion of her dominions she reigns in the hearts and affections of every true Royal Forester."

MEETING AT KIAMA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Kiama was held in the Court-house, Kiama, on Saturday last, for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the atrocious attempt to murder his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and their sympathy with His Royal Highness under his sufferings arising from the same. The meeting was a very large one, comprising representatives of every class, and almost of every family, within a circuit of many miles. The Mayor read the requisition on which he had convened the meeting. It was signed by the magistrates in the district and by a large number of gentlemen.

Mr. D. L. WAUGH, J.P., moved the first resolution,—"That this meeting desires to express its indignation and heartfelt sorrow at the dastardly and diabolical attempt which was made upon the life of our Royal guest, the Duke of Edinburgh, and desires to record its abhorrence of assassination in any form."

The Rev. Mr. DARCY, R. C., supported the resolution. He fully concurred in it; it only gave expression to the feelings of every honest man. He felt justified in asserting there was not a man in Kiama in whose breast the treacherous attack upon his Royal Highness had not aroused a strong feeling of indignation. That he should have been exposed to the slightest indignity, indeed, would have been sufficient to excite our anger—not alone because he is the son of the Queen, but because he has endeared himself to all by his personal qualities. No man, worthy of the name, could have sympathy with assassination. And the Roman Catholics of this district joined cordially with their fellow citizens of every denomination in denouncing the atrocious crime which had been committed. There was no section of the community, he firmly believed, whose loyalty was more unquestionable. He knew them well, and he had never heard from one of them a disloyal expression. The Roman Catholics of this colony have no reason to be disaffected. They are in the enjoyment of every privilege and advantage in common with their fellow-colonists, some of them filling the highest positions of trust and emolument. It would be an insult to their common sense to say that they were incapable of appreciating the equal rights they possessed here, and were discontented without a cause. This would-be assassin is a Roman Catholic, it appears, by profession; but it would be unjust to lay the crime of this one man at their door. Were any such reflection cast upon them, he (Mr. Darcy) felt assured that there was that love of truth and fair dealing in our community, that both the Press and the people at large would rebuke the calumny, and do justice to the character of their Roman Catholic neighbours. He hoped soon to hear that his Royal Highness was restored to perfect health, and trusted that the late melancholy accident would cast no gloom upon the illustrious career which was before him.

The Rev. THOMAS WILSON (Anglican) moved the second resolution, embodying the address to his Royal Highness.

"To his Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, Earl of Ulster, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the inhabitants of the Kiama and surrounding districts, desire to approach your Royal Highness with assurances of our greatest indignation at the cruel outrage committed on your Royal person, and offer our heartfelt grief and sympathy for the pain and suffering you have endured in consequence; and earnestly pray that your Royal Highness may be speedily restored to health, and that the same Divine Providence which saved your life from assassination may continue to protect you."

Dr. TAYLOR seconded the resolution.

The Rev. ROBERT WILSON (Independent Church), supported the resolution.

The Rev. JOHN KINROSS (Presbyterian minister), moved the third resolution,—"That the Mayor be requested to sign the address to his Royal Highness on behalf of this meeting, and forward the same to his Excellency the Governor, requesting his Excellency to present it to his Royal Highness at the earliest suitable opportunity."

The Rev. GEORGE MARTIN (Wesleyan Minister), seconded the resolution.

Mr. JAMES COLLEY, J.P., moved the fourth resolution,—"That this meeting desires to assure his Excellency the Governor of our devoted loyalty to her Majesty, our beloved Queen, and our determination (if need be) to assist the constituted authorities in the maintenance of order and the suppression of sedition."

Dr. NOLAN seconded the resolution, and Mr. J. N. DYMOCK, J.P., supported the resolution.

The resolutions having been all carried unanimously, the meeting rose and sang "God save the Queen." Three cheers were given for the Queen, and three cheers for Prince Alfred, and groans for the assassin.

MEETING AT TOMERONG, SHOALHAVEN.

ON Saturday, the 21st instant, a public meeting was held of the inhabitants of the settlements in the vicinity of Jervis Bay, when the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

"1. That the inhabitants of the Jervis Bay district would consider themselves guilty of a dereliction of their duty as loyal subjects and orderly members of society if they did not come forward to express their abhorrence of the act of diabolical treachery and malevolence perpetrated on the shores of Middle Harbour on the 12th March, 1868, henceforth notable in the Australian calendar as a day of national humiliation and affliction. That the inhabitants of the said district, of whatever creed or native country, desire to manifest their sympathy for the illustrious sufferer, and to deprecate for themselves, in common with other Australians whether by birth or adoption, any further connection with this atrocious attempt at murder in its most aggravated form than that of being made the unsuspecting and horrified spectators of the desecration of their soil by the violation of the rites of hospitality and the shedding of innocent blood in the person of the Prince, who was reposing with implicit and well-grounded confidence in the goodwill of all around him, whether aliens or subjects of his august mother—our beloved and esteemed Sovereign."

"2. That an address to his Royal Highness, in conformity with the previous resolution, and signed by the chairman of this meeting on behalf of the inhabitants of the Jervis Bay district, be transmitted to their representative, Thomas Garrett, Esq., for presentation at the earliest fitting opportunity."

The following address was then submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted:—

"To his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh &c., &c., &c.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—The inhabitants of the Jervis Bay district are at a loss for words to express their grief and indignation at the dastardly and abominable attempt upon your life on the 12th of this month, when you had, with unsuspecting confidence, placed yourself at the disposal of the colonists, and almost while you were in the very act of extending your munificence to an institution of genuine charity as of national utility.

"They return thanks to Almighty Providence that the stealthy assassin was not permitted to consummate his flagitious purpose, and implore the continuance of the same gracious Providence to protect you from 'the arrow that flyeth by day and from the pestilence that walketh in darkness.'

"If there is any consolation to be derived from the spectacle of a whole people rising with one accord to denounce the villainy, the callousness to the most sacred feelings of humanity, which could meditate so treacherous and unprovoked an outrage under circumstances of such aggravation, this, the most magnificent of all the manifestations of public opinion which your Royal Highness has yet witnessed on the part of the colonists, is being now exhibited. If the reflection that the hand of the assassin has been lifted against princes and rulers, the greatest, the wisest, the most benevolent, who have at various epochs played their part on the stage of this world, can restore equanimity to the wounded spirit, your Royal Highness has not far to look into the history of our own times for illustration of the lengths to which perversity, even without the aid of fanaticism and ferocity, can carry those who mistake for the promptings of reason and patriotism the suggestions of their own evil passions.

"That your Royal Highness may speedily recover from the effects of this truculent and dastardly attack, and that the circumspection and vigilance induced may be the means, under Providence, of disconcerting the machinations of any other ruffians, if such there be, capable of similar atrocities, is the prayer of

"Your Royal Highness's dutiful servants and well-wishers,

"The inhabitants of the Jervis Bay District."

Signed on their behalf and at their desire.

ANDREW MACKENZIE,

Chairman of the meeting at which this address was adopted.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. M. PITT.—On board the brig Susan, Market Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Hay, Corn, Onions, &c.; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 12 o'clock, Pigs, Sheep; at the Annandale Yards, at half-past 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

J. DEVLIN.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MORT AND CO.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Homebush, at half-past 9 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

T. DAWSON.—At the Camperdown Yards, at half-past 2 o'clock, Horses.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Clothing, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Cows; at 12, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, Maize, Potatoes, Oats, &c.

J. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Tubular Bedsteads, Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, &c.

FOTHERINGHAM AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Ale, Sponge, Vinegar, &c., &c.

R. MURIEL.—At the Australian Bond, at 10 o'clock Wine and Samples.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock, Cows; at half-past 11, Calves, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

MARTIN AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Fat Lambs.

GRISDALE AND CO.—At the Yards of Messrs. Bradley and Co., foot of Liverpool-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Harness, Coal, Breeze, Weighing Machine, Bags, and Goodwill of business.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Jewellery, Clothing, and Sundries.

THE DISTRICT BAILIFF.—At the residence of defendant (Westley), Kensington-street, at 12 o'clock, Ginger Beer Bottles, Iron Boiler, and Sundries.

ARCHBISHOP PHILARET.

ON the 5th of December a telegram appeared in the papers stating that Philaret, the Archbishop of Moscow, was dead. No doubt, this announcement has made very little impression on a large majority of English readers. Who was Philaret? What had he done, that the world should be informed of his death? We shall answer these questions. He was a remarkable, nay a representative man; his influence was almost as great as that of the Pope, although exerted over a smaller area. The following sketch of his career, though necessarily short, will, we think, justify this statement. We shall introduce him to our readers in the zenith of his glory.

About forty-one years ago, the Cathedral of St. John, at Moscow, presented a gorgeous spectacle. Nicholas and his wife Alexandra were crowned Emperor and Empress of all the Russias. They were seated on a platform, reared near the centre of the cathedral, and overarched by a canopy the scarlet velvet ground of which was nearly hid behind a mass of gold embroidery. Around them thronged hundreds of the most distinguished men and women of Russia and Europe, headed by the late Duke of Wellington and the late Marshal Soult. The richness of their attire was eclipsed by that of the prelates, glittering with gold and jewellery. Foremost stood Seraphim, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburgh, his beard coming down to his breast, and his hand grasping a crucifix which was valuable alike as a work of art and as a collection of the most precious stones. But the most striking man among them was Philaret, the Archbishop of Moscow, member of the Holy Synod and of the Russian Academy, the most pious and eloquent divine that the Church of Russia has been blessed with since the death of the Metropolitan Platon. He was then in the prime of life; and his long thick black hair and beard, while setting off his finely formed head and handsome features to the best advantage, contrasted strangely with the hoary look of Seraphim. He had just delivered an eloquent address to the Emperor, in which, after welcoming him to the throne of his forefathers, and congratulating him on the victory which he had gained over the rebels who had tried to upset that throne, he besought him to "invest himself with the characters of true grandeur, while adorning himself with the symbols of majesty."

Little did he think, when he was helping to crown Nicholas, that he would outlive that strong, healthy man; yet though he was fifteen years older, he had seen his master laid in the grave more than a dozen years before he himself was called away. He had seen many changes in his time, both in his own country and in Europe. He had lived through the first French Revolution; had marked the rise of the first Napoleon; had been saddened by the humiliation of Russia and the burning of Moscow; had rejoiced with the allies at the crowning victory of Waterloo; had seen Russia nearly shattered to pieces by the attempted revolution of 1825; had witnessed the revolt and the subjugation of Poland; had watched the second and third French Revolution, and the rise of another Napoleon; had grieved at the Crimean War, and rejoiced at the emancipation of the serfs. A long vista to look back through; a period, crowded with events, full of the deepest significance to the history of the world! And now, having borne his share in these, full of years and honours, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, after having been Archbishop of Moscow for more than forty-six years, he has at length gone to his rest.

Philaret, or rather, to call him by his Christian and family name, Vasily Droedrov, was born at Kolomna in the year 1782, while the Empress Catherine was yet in all her glory. His father was Protoirey, or First Priest,* at the cathedral of the Virgin in that place; and the lad was sent to the Seminary of Kolomna, and finished his education in that of the Sergian Monastery. He became a teacher there. His talents and eloquence soon drew upon him the eyes of the Metropolitan Platon, who was a great patron of merit in the Church; and, in 1806, he was appointed preacher at the Sergian Monastery of Trotzka; and, in 1810, Bachelor, or, as we should say, Professor, of Theology in the Academy of Alexander Nevsky, at St. Petersburg, of which he soon afterwards became the rector. There he won the friendship of the late Emperor Alexander, who often visited the place. The Professor had much in common with the Emperor. Belonging to what we may call the evangelic party in the Russian Church, he could sympathise with his pietistic learning; and, being himself a man of the largest benevolence, he could enter, heart and soul, into all his philanthropic plans. We need not be surprised, therefore, that, in 1817, when he was only thirty-five years old, he was made Bishop of Reval. From this time honours showered fast upon him. In 1819 he was appointed Archbishop of Iver and member of the Holy Synod; and, two years later, at the early age of thirty-nine, he was translated to the diocese of Moscow, politically the second in the empire. If Alexander had been alive when Seraphim died, he would most likely have become Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, because he was acknowledged by all parties to be the first Russian divine of the age. But the rulers of the time were understood to lean to the other (the High) party in the Church. Happy, no doubt, for Philaret that it was so; for he lacked the statesmanship so much needed by the Primate of the Russian Church. And so he remained at Moscow to the end of his days; and, by his holy life, by his unwearied zeal, by his kindness and charity, he won the hearts of all, both rich and poor, both old and young. He could scarcely show himself in the streets without crowds thronging round him to ask a blessing, and to kiss his withered hands. There is deep sorrow in Moscow; for all feel that they have lost a father.

Philaret was, in the truest sense of the word, a pious man. His religion was a religion of love. Love beamed from his looks, and seemed to shed a holy atmosphere around him. A rich treat it was, as we can bear witness, to look on his kindly face and listen to the words of ripe wisdom which fell from his lips. He had a large and catholic heart, and was ever ready to hold out the right hand of fellowship to Christians of other sects than his own. When Protestant missionaries, working in Siberia under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, passed through Moscow, he gladly welcomed them, and showed them all the kindness in his power. The name which he took at his consecration (φιλάρετος) expressed his real character. He was truly a lover of virtue, and of all its friends. His blameless life was but the outcome of his pure and loving soul.

He had outlived most of the friends of his youth and manhood, and had thus for many years learnt to look death in the face. It seems he loved to blend the thought of death with everything bright and cheerful. Years before he died he had chosen his grave; and he took delight in adorning it with his favourite plants and flowers. In life he had but one hope, and that was to see the triumph of what he deemed a great and holy cause. He longed to say with Simeon—"Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace; for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." Like most of the Russian priests, he was a zealous upholder of the rights of the Christians in Turkey. He loved England, and nothing grieved him more than to see it supporting the Sultan. Not being a statesman, but merely a pious and simple-hearted old man, he never could understand how a Christian country, such as he gladly acknowledged England to be, could take up the cudgel for persecution against the protector of Christians in the East; and we all remember how, when the Prince of Wales called upon him at Moscow a year ago, he earnestly pleaded their cause, and besought him, with tears in his eyes, and as with his dying breath, to lay their wrongs before the Queen of England. The fact of his hoping to influence the policy of England by such a personal appeal shows how little he knew of statesmanship and of English history, and is at the same time a striking proof of his simplicity of heart and straightforwardness of aim. On this point the man was a typical Russian; and his own political passion, the triumph of the Cross over the Crescent, as symbolised by the reconversion of the mosque of St. Sophia into a Christian cathedral, is shared by the best and most earnest men in the Russian Empire. It is not the wicked ambition of emperors and statesmen, nor "the last will and testament" of Peter the Great, as journalists are fond of asserting, but the intense religious passion of the whole nation that shapes the policy of Russia in the East and the West; and woe be to the Russian Government that dares to depart from it!

That eloquent voice which pleaded for fellow-Christians in the East is now silent in the grave. On the first Sunday in this month the Cathedral of St. John was again filled in the morning, as forty-one years ago, though with a less illustrious audience. Again the people of Moscow hung on the accents of that voice, still sweet and clear, though weak with age. Little recked they that it was the last time! Before that day was over, "the old man eloquent" had gone to his rest. His body lies in the grave which he had chosen. *Requiescat in pace.*—*English Paper*, December 10th.

* Russian priests are allowed to marry *once*.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	309	14	9
Gin	128	0	3
Whisky	3	2	6
Rum	646	0	0
Wine	108	18	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	64	5	0
(in bottle)	26	12	0
Tobacco and snuff	290	16	0
Cigars	38	2	0
Tea	333	11	9
Coffee and chicory	10	13	6
Sugar, unrefined	100	0	0
Rice	40	0	0
Opium	45	0	0
Pilotage	10	1	6
Dues	3	0	0
Ad valorem	139	19	8
Total	£2207	17	3

Messrs. R. F. Stubbs and Co. offered at auction to-day the cargo of Saigon rice, ex Fanny Nicholson, which resulted in about 40 tons being placed at £24 for best mill-dressed, and £18 for common. In the afternoon the same firm sold the cargo of Australasian Packet, from Hobart Town. Tasmanian wheat realised 8s. 2d.; bran, 11d.; palings, 12s. and 9s. 6d.; shingles, 14s. 6d.; staves, 26s. for 5 feet, and 9s. to 15s. for balance.

Commercial matters are very quiet, and unlikely to improve until after the departure of the mail. Quotations remain unaltered. The usual weekly wool sales will be held to-morrow (Thursday), and amongst the lots catalogued are portions of shipments ex Salween.

The receipts on account of Customs duties at the Sydney Custom-house during the month of February amounted to £66,949 3s. 7d., derived from the following sources:—Brandy, £9849 2s. 9d.; gin, £3789 7s. 4d.; liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters, £61 19s.; whisky, £746 11s. 2d.; rum, £10,532 11s. 10d.; perfumed spirits, £190 1s. 9d.; all other spirits, £712; wine, £2189 3s. 11d.; ale, porter, and beer (in wood), £1517 0s. 6d.; ditto (in bottle), £494 14s.; tobacco and snuff, £4073 1s. 11d.; ditto unmanufactured, £540 8s.; cigars, £591 12s. 7d.; tea, £6042 7s. 7d.; coffee and chicory, £500 17s. 7d.; sugar—refined, £23 2s. 2d., unrefined, £11,084 3s. 2d.; molasses, 6s. 8d.; dried fruits, £855 15s. 4d.; hops, £47 4s. 4d.; rice, £452 12s. 5d.; gold, £14 6s. 11d.; opium, £351; bonding warehouse duty, £125 5s.; pilotage, £638 13s. 8d.; dues, £70 15s.; ad valorem, £11,454 12s.; package charge, 7s.; making a total for the past two months of £142,643 19s. 7d., against £144,791 16s. 5d. received during the corresponding period of last year. The decrease is more than accounted for by the fact that the package duties, which formed a large item of last year's revenue, no longer exist. The following table shows the receipts during the first two months of the present and past years:—

1867.		1868.	
January	£77,875	January	£75,694
February	66,916	February	66,949

From the report to be presented to the shareholders of the Universal Marine Insurance Company, at the annual meeting, February 6, shews net premium receipts £312,574 2s. 5d., and receipts on account of interest on investments, £10,655 16s. 2d. The disbursements on account of claims and losses for 1867 and previous years amounted to £212,043 5s. 7d., leaving a net balance on premium account of £100,530 16s. 10d.

We have Melbourne papers to the 23rd instant. The *Argus* of that date reports:—

Comparatively little business has been transacted in the import markets, a very general desire having been expressed to close up at an early hour of the day. Considerable activity continues to be evinced in breadstuffs, and though no advance on our quotations of yesterday has been obtained, the tendency of the market is still upward, as the buyers come forward very freely. Sales of flour were pending to the extent of about 300 tons, and a line of about 3000 bushels of seed wheat was on the point of being closed for at an advance on any price hitherto named; for milling parcels, however, we quote 8s 6d. Sales of coarse salt have been made at £6 10s., and fine has been quitted at £6 10s to £6 15s, the very favourable advices regarding shipments coming forward, combined with the fact that stocks on hand cannot possibly hold out until supplies can come forward on a scale sufficiently liberal to meet requirements, have induced holders to advance their selling rates still further, and we understand that on Monday £7 will be asked for coarse, and £7 10s for fine. Sales of '67 Kent hops are mentioned at 2s 6d. Prepared opium is disposed of at 25s; the price in China has risen somewhat, but the quantity brought forward by the mail steamer prevents, in the meantime, a corresponding rise here. Chinese oil has declined and sales cannot now be made at over 4s. The Neva Company's agents announce the reduction of the price of their candles to 12½d. The Star of Peace's cargo of Mauritius sugar is advertised for auction sale on Monday. We are informed that the importers of the cargo of rice, ex St. Philibert and Androklos, intend to store them, under the influence of the last advices from Calcutta, reporting an advance in that market for rice, with the prospect of shipments not being in excess of our requirements.

The following is from Morgan, Brothers' tobacco circular of January 2nd.

During the past month there has been a good business done in all North American growths, and although the market has exhibited anything but an animated appearance, the transactions of the month sum up about 1200 hogsheads, which, with few exceptions, have been taken at current rates. The operations for export account have comprised low ordinary leaf, and selections of the heavier descriptions; the home trade have purchased generally, as usual at this period of the year, for present requirements only. Shippers are very firm in their views as to future prices, relying upon the diminished conditions of the stock of available tobacco in the States, and the poverty of the last crop. A correspondent writes:—"I have now been through the best tobacco growing sections of Christian county, and find the crop a sorry one; every crop has what we term a tail end. Most of the leaf cures bright in colour, with much less body than last year. Shipping leaf is very scarce. The frost I find has damaged but little, but the cutting knife has made sad havoc, and much green and unripe tobacco has been housed. The yield is small, one-half of medium size, and the other half short and lugs." The transactions in other growths have been upon a very limited scale, although holders have shown every disposition to make large concessions upon their asking prices.

The Tobacco Market during the past year has not presented any very extraordinary feature. In the first six months holders of objectionable classes, with which the market was then glutted, showed a strong inclination to quit such, which could only be placed at ruinous rates to the shipper; since which there has been rather a firmer tone, and eventually settled down at prices which induced the home trade buyers to operate pretty freely for round parcels of Western growths; showing that our manufacturers generally prefer American tobaccos, when obtainable at moderate prices. The latter months of the year have been more particularly marked by these operations, and some importers have reaped the benefit of holding their stocks, which, had they parted with early in the year, would have shown a much more considerable loss.

Imports—317 hogsheads.

Deliveries—1244 hogsheads, against 1662 hogsheads in the corresponding month of last year.

Stock—21,982 hogsheads, against 25,782 hogsheads in 1866; 22,398 hogsheads in 1865; 19,120 hogsheads in 1864; 18,776 hogsheads in 1863; and 21,320 hogsheads in 1862.

Virginia has been but moderately operated in. Some selections of fine strips have been placed at top rates; also about 90 hogsheads leaf have been taken for the Navy. The sampling of the late imports is now completed, and prove indifferent as regards length, and particularly devoid of fine rich qualities; some parcels of strips being extremely short and imperfect. For parcels of both leaf and strips, possessing the required qualifications, long prices are asked.

Kentucky and Missouri Leaf and Strips.—In the former a large business has been done, and some of the common and ordinary classes have been placed at extremely low rates; whereas, for fine long bright leaf, full prices have been obtained. The latter has only been taken to a moderate extent. The importations just sampled are moderately leafy, part consisting of a good light colour, with a large portion dingy and green, and a great deficiency in body; some parcels of fine long bright leaf are now to be had, for which holders expect full rates.

Maryland and Ohio.—Although there are parcels of the former, consisting of good bright colour and length of leaf, now in the market, buyers are disinclined to pay the prices demanded, and for dark brown ordinary descriptions there is scarcely any inquiry. Some remnants of parcels of Ohio have been placed at astonishingly low rates; of finer descriptions, dry and colourly, there are but few to be had.

Havannah Segars have been freely placed when of fair average make and quality, but the stock generally is of very indifferent character, and the prices far above the views of buyers, which arises, no doubt, from the excessive competition for known brands in Havannah by shippers to this port, which enhances the prices, and precludes their being sold here; the brand and not the quality of the segar appears to influence the value. Manufacturers would do well by being satisfied with a fair profit, as in most instances excessive rates have been the forerunner of known brands becoming almost unsaleable, and ultimately large losses have been sustained.

Havannah Tobacco.—Transactions have been but trifling. A parcel of the last crop is now on sale, and a further addition will be made to the stock by an arrival of about 74 bales by last steamer, which is reported to be of very fine quality.

AUSTRALIA VINDEX.

Who cometh from fields of the South
With raiment of weeping and woe,
And a cry of the heart in her mouth,
And a step that is muffled and slow?

Her paths are the paths of the sun;
Her house is a beautiful light;
But she boweth her head, and is one
With the daughters of dolour and night.

She is fairer than flowers of love;
She is fiercer than wind-driven flame;
And God from His thunders above
Hath smitten the soul of her shame.

She saith to the bloody one curst
With the fever of evil, she saith
"My sorrow shall strangle thee first
With an agony wilder than death!

"My sorrow shall hack at thy life;
Thou shalt wrestle with wraiths of thy sin,
And sleep on a pillow of strife
With demons without and within!"

She whispers, "He came to the land
A lord and a lover of me—
A son of the waves with a hand
As fearless and frank as the sea.

"On the shores of the stranger he stood
With the sweetness of youth on his face;
Till there started a fiend from the wood,
Who stabbed at the peace of the place!

"Because of the dastardly thing
Thou hast done in the sight of the day,
All horrors that sicken and sting
Shall make thee for ever their prey.

"Because of the beautiful trust
Destroyed by a devil like thee
Thy bed shall be low in the dust
And my heel as a shackle shall be!

"Because" [and she mutters it deep
Who curseth the coward in chains]
"Thou hast stricken and murdered our sleep,
Thy sleep shall be perished with pains!

"Thy sleep shall be broken and sharp
And filled with fierce spasms and dreams,
And a shadow shall haunt thee and harp
On hellish and horrible themes!

"I will set my right hand on thy neck
And my foot on thy body, nor bate,
Till thy name shall become as a wreck
And a byword for hisses and hate!"

HENRY KENDALL.

IN HYDE PARK.

MARCH 13, 1868.

THEY come from the highways of labour,
From labour and leisure they come;
But not to the sound of the tabor,
And not to the beating of drum.

By thousands the people assemble
With faces of shadow and flame,
And spirits that sicken and tremble
Because of their sorrow and shame!

Their voice is the voice of a nation;
But lo, it is muffled and mute,
For the sword of a strong tribulation
Hath stricken their peace to the root.

The beautiful tokens of pity
Have utterly fled from their eyes,
For the demon who darkened the city
Is curst in the breaking of sighs.

Their thoughts are as one; and together
They band in their terrible ire,
Like legions of wind in fierce weather
Whose footsteps are thunder and fire.

But for ever, like springs of sweet water
That sing in the grass-hidden leas
As soft as the voice of a daughter,
There cometh a whisper from these.

There cometh from shame and dejection,
From wrath and the blackness thereof,
A word at whose heart is affection
With a sighing whose meaning is love.

In the land of distress and of danger,
With their foreheads in sackcloth and dust,
They weep for the wounds of the Stranger
And mourn o'er the ashes of trust!

They weep for the Prince, and the Mother
Whose years have been anthems of grief—
For the son and the lord and the brother,
And the widow the queen and the chief!

But he, having moved like a splendour
Amongst them in happier days
With the grace that is manly and tender
And the kindness that passes all praise,

Will think, in the sickness and shadow,
Of greetings in forest and grove,
And welcomes in city and meadow,
Nor couple this sin with their love.

For the sake of the touching devotion
That sobs through the depths of their woe,
This son of the kings of the ocean,
As he came to them, trusting will go.

HENRY KENDALL.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

Before their Honors Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

PROHIBITIONS.

EXPARTE BOYLE.

This was a motion, on rule nisi, to set aside, by prohibition, a conviction of the applicant, Thomas Boyle, on the 18th of February last, under the Cattle Stealing Prevention Act—17 Victoria No. 3, section 6. The rule was directed to C. E. Smith, police magistrate, Narrabri, Arthur Charles Bartlett, of Cooma, squatter, and James Beck, of Boolcena, superintendent for Mr. Bartlett. Boyle had been convicted by Smith, on the complaint of Beck, for having used two bullocks, the property of Bartlett, as "coachers," without Bartlett's permission, and had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Tamworth gaol. The grounds upon which the rule had been granted were, that there had not been sufficient evidence to sustain this conviction, and that one of the witnesses for the prosecution (Peter Murray) was an aboriginal native, who had no such religious belief as made his evidence admissible; having no knowledge of a future state of rewards and punishments.

Mr. Darley appeared in support of the rule, and Mr. Wilkinson shewed cause against it.

In support of the application, and with reference to the evidence of Murray, there were statements on affidavit to the effect that when questioned as to whether he knew the nature of an oath he replied in the negative. Also that when further questioned as to his religious belief, his answers were such as to elicit great laughter in the Court. On the other hand, there were statements to the effect that in the opinion of the deponents, who had heard Murray examined, he had a belief in God and in a future state of rewards and punishments, and was a competent witness. There was no evidence that the Police Magistrate had formerly adjudicated that Murray had a belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, and that he was a competent witness; but there was evidence that he (the Police Magistrate) had, in fact, admitted Murray's evidence after the question of the latter's competence as a witness had been raised. This part of the case was first argued and decided upon.

Their HONORS held, by majority, that the evidence of Murray must be wholly rejected. The question as to the admissibility of a witness's evidence was a collateral one, which the magistrate had jurisdiction to determine; and if it had distinctly appeared that there had been an actual adjudication upon the point, the Court would not have interfered with it. But it had not been shewn that there had been any such adjudication, although the rule clearly pointed out the nature of the objection to Murray's competency, and drew attention to the necessity of distinctly setting up the magisterial adjudication, as to such competency, if any such decision had been pronounced. Instead of this evidence there were but mere statements of opinion by bystanders, that Murray was a competent witness. Mr. Justice FAUCETT—who dissented from this decision—was of opinion that the positive expression of belief as to Murray's incompetency, in point of religious belief, might be set against the statements on the other side to the contrary effect. This being so, the question of fact was left in doubt, so far as the Court was concerned, but as these matters had been before the magistrate, and as he had admitted the evidence, it ought to be assumed that such magistrate had adjudicated upon this question of Murray's competency. A common course in adjudicating upon such questions was to give no decision upon the points taken against the admissibility of a witness, but simply to direct the witness to be sworn. This was probably what had taken place in the present instance.

The next point raised was whether the testimony of Murray could be looked at with the rest of the evidence, in order to see whether it ought to be assumed that the former must have been so far relied upon as that there could have been no conviction without it. Their HONORS held, however, unanimously, that the evidence of Murray must now be wholly set aside and not looked into for any purpose. In such a case as the present the Court had not, as in case of a verdict by a jury, to see whether or not the decision was "demonstrably wrong" on the evidence before the Court below. They had, instead, a jurisdiction of their own, as the appellate tribunal, to see whether or not there was evidence, apart from that of Murray, to sustain the conviction.

The evidence before the convicting Justice was to the following effect:—1. A common custom in the interior is to use quiet cattle to attract wild cattle. The animals thus used are called "coachers." 2. The present applicant (the defendant in the court below) had a run adjoining that of Bartlett. 3. Beck, when riding over Bartlett's run, with several other persons (Murray among them) found some cattle tracks, and following up these tracks came to Boyle, who was on horseback, with a stock whip in his hand, and a "mob" of cattle, near among which were the two animals which Boyle was subsequently charged with having used as "coachers." 4. Boyle was still on Bartlett's run, although near his own borders. 5. He was reproached with being "again on the run," and made no reply, and the cattle were rounded up and driven away by Beck's order. Boyle followed with them for some distance, but ultimately rode away. 6. It did not appear distinctly to whom this mob of cattle belonged and it was admitted that many of them were probably Boyle's own or lawfully in his possession. 7. But it was urged, as a reasonable inference, that these cattle were, in all probability, being used as a mere attraction for such wild animals as might be driven in among them, and it was maintained that this was an unlawful user within the meaning of the statute on which this conviction was based.

The Court held (unanimously) that the evidence was insufficient to sustain the conviction, and that such conviction must be quashed. Two members of the Court (the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Faucett) were of opinion that the case was one of suspicion, although, the evidence of Murray being excluded, clearly insufficient. The other Judge (Mr. Justice Hargrave) considered that there was no evidence to bring the case within the meaning of the Act in question, and the magistrate had, in convicting, acted improperly.

Costs were asked for, against this prosecutor but were refused, inasmuch as the applicant had succeeded, mainly, upon the rejection of the evidence of a material witness; and as upon this rejection the Judges had not been unanimous.

The prohibition was therefore ordered to go, but without costs.

EXPARTE M'EVOY.

This was a motion on rule nisi to set aside, by prohibition, a judgment in the District Court at Gundagai, by Mr. District Court Judge Francis, awarding £26 damages against the applicant in an action brought against him by one Jones, of Terrabunda, for trespass upon the lands of the latter. The ground upon which it was sought to set aside such judgment was that this applicant was not a resident within the jurisdiction of the District Court at Gundagai, but resided continually at Studley Park, near Melbourne, and only visited his station (near which was Jones's place, said to have been trespassed upon) at long intervals. This was sworn to. But it appeared on the other hand—1. That M'Evoy had been resident for some time at the station, and during such residence had given certain directions, which led to the trespass complained of. 2. That M'Evoy, having been formerly sued in the District Court at Gundagai in another case brought against him as resident at this station, had satisfied the judgment obtained in such case. 3. That, for the purposes of the Crown Lands' Alienation Act, M'Evoy had declared himself a resident in this colony.

The Court dismissed the application, with costs, holding that for the purposes of the District Courts Act, a man might have two residences, and that there was sufficient evidence of M'Evoy's residence at the station in question to give jurisdiction to the District Court at Gundagai. The discrepancy between the applicant's present affidavit (of his permanent residence near Melbourne), and his declarations under the Crown Lands Alienation Act (of his residence in this colony) was alluded to by two members of the Court—Mr. Justice Hargrave and Mr. Justice Faucett—as something discreditable to such applicant.

Before their Honors Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

EXPARTE CLARKE.

This was an application on rule nisi to set aside, by prohibition, an order by the Police Magistrate of Bathurst for the delivery of a stack of wheat by the applicant to another person claiming the same; the grounds of the application being that the order had been made without jurisdiction.

Mr. Darley appeared in support of the rule, and Mr. Davis shewed cause against it.

The material question at issue here was whether the jurisdiction to make such an order could extend to Blacktown, the place where the wheat was, such place being outside of the actual town of Bathurst, to which the 2nd Vict., No. 2—the Country Towns Police Act—and other Acts supplemental thereto, had been extended by proclamation. It was contended on the one hand that the only jurisdiction to make such an order for a surrender of property as had been made in this instance, was under the Country Towns Police Act, and that these Acts—taking them collectively—were only in force within the actual limits of the towns to which (under section 26 of the 2nd Victoria No. 2, they might be extended. On the other hand it was maintained that the 16th Vict. No. 24 (supplemental to 2nd Victoria No. 2), went further, and gave such a jurisdiction to magistrates in general, not simply to police magistrates, to deal with such matters in any place. Also, that the present applicant was estopped from taking his objection at the present stage of the case.

Their HONORS made the rule absolute, holding that the whole scope of these Acts showed the intention of the Legislature to have been to confine their operation to "towns," properly so-called, or to "places" of the same character as towns. The magistrate having no jurisdiction, such jurisdiction could not be given to him by consent, and there was, consequently, no estoppel. The case having, however, turned upon a question of jurisdiction only, and not on the merits, costs were not awarded. An order was, however, made for the return of the goods.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE his Honor Judge MACFARLAND and a jury of four.

LEWIS V. GARTHON.

This was an action brought to recover £200 damages for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. The plaintiff had been an officer in the army, and latterly a bank clerk at Grafton. The plaintiff was a publican carrying on business in George-street. The plaintiff had stayed at another hotel in George-street, kept by one Francis O'Reilly, and on the 20th of December last he gave O'Reilly a cheque for £5 1s., for an amount due to him for board and lodging. This cheque had the word January upon it, but the plaintiff would not fill in the date, as he told O'Reilly that he had not at that time money in the bank to meet it. O'Reilly, knowing that the plaintiff was in the receipt of remittances monthly from England, consented to hold the cheque over until the arrival of the mail. O'Reilly transferred the cheque, or another cheque which was substituted for it, to his friend, the defendant (Garthon), who cashed it for him. Garthon demanded payment from the plaintiff, who was unable to pay him from the fact that his remittance by the January mail was £9 15s. less than he expected. He promised payment of the cheque so soon as he was able to find the money. The defendant paid the cheque into the bank to his credit, and it was notified to him that there were no funds. The defendant took out a warrant for the apprehension of the plaintiff, and he prosecuted him at the Water Police Office for obtaining money under false pretences. Plaintiff was apprehended by two constables at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He was compelled to walk with them in custody along George-street, and was locked up for the night in a cell with a person who had attempted to commit suicide. The defendant, in the information which he swore before the Water Police Court, and in his deposition in support of it, swore that he had received the cheque from the hands of Lewis, and that he had paid him the money. The evidence of O'Reilly and of the plaintiff was that the defendant was not present at all when the cheque was given to him by the plaintiff. The case was dismissed by the magistrates, who did not think it necessary to call upon Lewis for his defence. On leaving the Court, the plaintiff was again arrested, at the instigation of defendant, but was soon afterwards discharged. The case for the defendant was that, in cashing the cheque, he believed that he was lending the plaintiff the money, and that he was induced to take out a warrant on a representation to him that the plaintiff was about to leave the colony. Evidence was also given with a view to show that the plaintiff was a drunkard. The jury, after deliberating for two hours and a half, found a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Butler appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer for the defendant.

SILVER V. KING.

This was an action for slander and trespass. Damages were laid at £100. The slander declared upon was to the effect that the defendant had said he would take out a warrant against the plaintiff for obtaining goods under false pretences. The plaintiff was a lodging-housekeeper, and the defendant a coal merchant. The plaintiff ordered coal and wood from the defendant through his collector. The goods were sent, but the drayman had strict orders not to deliver them unless on payment. The plaintiff promised to pay the man if he took the goods inside; he did so, but the plaintiff alleged that she could not get change, and the man had to leave without the money. The defendant, who it appeared had a balance due to him from the plaintiff on an old account, went to the plaintiff and demanded payment. Plaintiff alleged that the defendant was loud and boisterous in his manner, and in order to prevent damage to her business, she invited the defendant upstairs. It was there that the defendant uttered the words, and also again at the street door. The evidence shewed that Mrs. Silver, her daughter, a servant, and a lodger named Mrs. Canning, heard the whole, or the greater part of the words. The defendant admitted that he used the words, but he swore that it was only when the plaintiff and himself were alone in the room. He denied that he used the words in the street. The evidence in support of the count for trespass was, that the defendant had, by his servants, entered the plaintiff's premises and taken away the goods. The defendant's case was, that he took back the goods after he had received a message from the plaintiff authorising him to do so. Verdict for the plaintiff; damages £20. Mr. Salomons appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. R. Johnson for the defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of John Allen, an adjourned second meeting. Insolvent did not appear. Meeting further adjourned until 22nd April.

In the estate of William R. Bellamey, a second meeting. The meeting was adjourned until the 29th April, to be held at Deniliquin. Notice of such adjournment to be published in newspapers of Victoria and South Australia.

In the estate of John Buckley, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and insolvent was examined.

In the estate of Richard Bird, a single meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Charles Bruce, a single meeting. Two debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed his household furniture, wearing apparel, and tools of trade, subject to payment of landlord's claim for rent.

In the estate of Enos Williams, an adjourned single meeting. Nothing done, and the meeting terminated.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, March 26.—At 11: Motion on rule nisi for compulsory sequestration in Fraser and another v. William Soady Oke.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, March 26.—At 11: P. F. Larkin, adjourned single. John Peisley, adjourned special, for examination.

Friday, 27.—At 11: George Maidment, special. M'Laren, Smith, and Co., John J. Earle, Ehud Gale, second. James C. Tibbits, adjourned third. Edwin H. Fearnside, John Goodwin, Peter Murray, single. *At Inverell*: Moses Goodfellow, single. *At Grafton*: Farquhar Fraser, single. *At Scone*: David Brown, single.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, March 31.—At 11: Thomas Moran, James Starr, George Shopland Gee, Thomas Norton, John Baker Harvey, John Joseph Roberts, Michael Kennedy, Henry Wagner, James Lindsey, Martin Joseph Moore, John Kernan, Bernard Keenan.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Chapman, Renwick, Hughes, Hunt, Oatley, Dangar, and Pritchard.

Ten prisoners were brought before the Court. Three were fined 5s. each for drunkenness, five were fined 10s. each for riotous behaviour, one was fined 10s. for using obscene language, and one, charged with assault, was discharged.

On the summons paper were nineteen cases, of which four were dismissed, five were not prosecuted, and in one a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the defendant. In Campbell v. Campbell, for threatening that he would cut complainant's throat, the defendant consented to be bound with sureties to keep the peace twelve months, or in default to be imprisoned that period. In a case between the same parties, in which the wife sued for a separate maintenance, the defendant consented to an order for the payment of 12s. 6d. a week for twelve months. In Crane v. Evelyn, the defendant, who had threatened to smash complainant's nose, was required to enter into a recognisance to keep the peace three months, or in default to be imprisoned three months. Jane Hayes was found guilty of having assaulted Catherine Carlane by striking her on the head with a stone, and was fined 20s. Jane Gibbons pleaded guilty to an information in which she was charged with having assaulted Mary Rimmer, and was fined 10s. Ann Payne charged William Dwyer with having assaulted her. She deposed that on the night of the 17th March she heard defendant's wife scream "Murder," and thereupon went to their house, and knocked at the door; defendant opened the door, and with a prop struck her on the head; she ran, and he followed her, knocked her down, and kicked her. Defendant was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s. In Stringer v. Dobson, a proceeding to recover certain articles of wearing apparel, and some books, valued in the whole at £10, which it was alleged defendant illegally detains, it appeared that complainant lately lodged at defendant's house, and left, being at the time indebted £2, on payment of which defendant is ready to give up the goods. Order made for delivery on payment of £2 0s. 9d. In a case under the Tenement Act a warrant was taken by consent.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Levey, and Day, have been summoned for Bench duty on Thursday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. H. H. Voss, J. Evans, and Armitage.

Daniel Sheridan, a seaman of the R. M. S. Geelong, charged with being absent without leave, was sent to gaol for one week.

Thomas Kearey, landlord of the Woolloomooloo Inn, appeared on summons charged with selling liquor at an illegal hour, for which offence he was ordered to pay a fine of 40s. and 6s. 6d. costs, and for allowing cards to be played in his house was further fined in the sum of £5 with 6s. 6d. costs.

Catherine Jones, for allowing disorderly conduct in her licensed house, was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s. and 6s. 6d. costs.

Michael M'Loughlin, licensee of the Neptune Hotel, William-street, was charged with two breaches of the Publicans' Act, in supplying aboriginals with liquor, and for neglecting to have his name painted above his door. For the first offence defendant was ordered to pay a fine of £3 and 6s. 6d. costs, and 20s. and 6s. 6d. costs in the latter.

Humphrey Bray, for furiously driving two horses attached to an omnibus, was sentenced to pay a fine of 20s. and 6s. 6d. costs.

Mary O'Brien pleaded guilty to having used obscene language, and was ordered to pay a fine of 5s. and 6s. 6d. costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

TERM LIST.—New Trial Motions: Sempill v. Logan, Same v. Vindin, Same v. Wolfe and another, Queensland Steam Navigation Company v. Ashew.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10 30: Warden v. Bailey, receiver's second account; Ashurst and another v. Hellyer and others, discharge of defendant Hellyer; Dight v. Machechnie, report of sale. Before the first Clerk, at 10 30: Sempill v. Jarvis, to tax costs; Same v. Same, costs of appeal. At 1.30 p.m.: Warden v. Bailey and others, taxation.

DISTRICT COURT.

Supreme Court Issue: Rodd v. Bland.

CAUSE LIST.

1184 Yates v. Fairfax	1020 Macgregor v. Tierney
969 Owen v. Owen	1026 Tierney v. Connors
990 Sugden and another v. Gough and others	1029 Same v. Playfair
1013 Hellock v. Hockley	1032 Heavy v. M'Dermot
	1031 Doyle v. M'Dougall

MESSRS. Chas. Moore and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, clothiers, &c., to their sale of drapery, dress goods, hosiery, clothing, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PENNY READINGS.—The first of the second series of these intellectual entertainments was given last Friday evening at our School of Arts. There was a fair attendance. Mr. T. W. Bowden, mayor, occupied the chair. Several gentlemen amateurs assisted, and the entire programme was satisfactorily gone through. The readings will be held fortnightly until further notice.

ORDER OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The valuable movement bearing this title is gaining ground in Parramatta. Two Lodges, named respectively the "Prince Alfred" and the "Belmore," have been inaugurated during the past month, and are enjoying a steady accession of members.

PENNANT HILLS.—A public meeting was held on Monday afternoon, at Mr. F. Cox's, in this district, for the purpose of protesting and petitioning against the proposed toll-bar on the Pennant Hills road. Between thirty and forty persons were present, including Mr. A. Macpherson, M.L.A., who had been invited. The chair was occupied by Mr. D. A. Thomas. Mr. Johnson moved a resolution to the effect that the establishment of petty tolls was a retrograde movement, and likely to lower the character of the country, while after allowing for interest on the cost of the toll-house the revenue would be very small. Mr. Mason seconded the resolution, pointing out that in England tolls were never levied on parish roads; that the Government spent £50,000 a year on mails to open up the ocean, and, at the same time, would block up our petty highways for the sake of about £25 per annum. Mr. Davis, in a forcible speech, moved an amendment, to the effect that the people of Pennant Hills were in favour of a toll, and contended that £75 per annum, at least, would be derived from the tolls, which, with the present Government allowance, would enable the trustees to keep the road in good order, whilst the people would save more in horses and vehicles than they would have to pay for toll, besides enjoying the comfort of a good road. The resolution was only carried by a very small majority. A desultory conversation then ensued; one party contending that when the cost of the toll-bar was considered, as well as the loss that Beckett's Bridge toll would suffer, no pecuniary benefit would result. This was met by argument to the effect that the people of Pennant Hills had nothing to do with other losses, if any, so that they got the revenue from the gate. Mr. Macpherson then addressed the meeting. Mr. Davis moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Macpherson for his prompt attention on this and all other occasions to the interests of his constituents. Carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was also awarded to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The Parramatta Municipal Council met on Tuesday afternoon. There was a full attendance. The minutes of the last meeting (special) and the one previous were read and confirmed. The report of the By-laws Committee, having reference to fees and tolls to be charged at the Queen's Wharf, was received. The Mayor reported the recent public indignation meeting, and read a reply since received from his Royal Highness Prince Alfred to the address then passed. The address from the Municipal Council had been duly presented and received. The Improvement Committee's report was read and received. This report recommended the subdivision of the Queen's Wharf into three distinct parts for the convenience of steam-boat passengers, shipping and unloading goods, &c.; the erection of a shed for the protection of merchandise, and the partitioning off of a waiting-room for passengers. The petition by ratepayers in Church-street, between George and Phillip streets, for a sub-sewer had been considered, but could not be undertaken by the Council. Several minor matters were dealt with in this report. The acting town surveyor's report was read and received. A letter was read from the secretary of the Municipal Conference, requesting the co-operation of the Council towards a proposed testimonial to Mr. Charles St. Julian, for the valuable services rendered by him during the last seven years in aid of municipal reform. Ordered to lie on the table. The report of the Improvement Committee, received last meeting, and having reference to repairs requested by Mrs. Gilbert, was ordered to stand over until next meeting. The Finance Committee's report was adopted. It was resolved that the town should be divided into four wards, and that Mr. Hallen be instructed to prepare a survey of the same. The names fixed upon for these wards are as follows:—S.W., Marsden Ward; S.E., Anderson Ward; N.W., Forest Ward; N.E., Gore Ward. These names are given in grateful remembrances of the services rendered to the town by the late Revs. R. Forrest and Samuel Marsden, and Doctor Matthew Anderson, and also by the Rev. W. F. Gore, late incumbent of All Saints' parish. Motions as to repairs to the public pound, the forming of Isabella-street, and the kerbing and guttering of portion of Church-street, between Fennell and Harold streets, were reported to the Improvement Committee. It was resolved to apply to the Government for a grant of the land set apart for a pound in Parramatta North. The Council then went into committee to open tenders from persons willing to act as valuators, and to appoint an inspector of nuisances, with the following result:—Valuators, Messrs. Patrick Hayes and John Y. Mills, the former at £14, and the latter at £10; inspector of nuisances, Mr. George Booth, at a salary of £10 per annum. The Council resumed, and the Mayor having reported the resolutions of the Council, the meeting adjourned.

SCHOOL TREAT.—On Wednesday, our Park—whose beautiful verdure and refreshing shade combine to form a most delightful rendezvous for picnicers—was enlivened by the presence of a large body of juveniles, together with many "children of a larger growth." The teachers of several of the schools in Penrith Emu Plains and the vicinity, determined upon affording their youthful charges a thoroughly enjoyable trip, banded together, and the result has been one of the most successful excursions possible. The special train, containing 850 scholars, teachers, parents, and friends, arrived at Parramatta about 10 o'clock, and the children their *compagnons de voyage* were soon scattered over the velvet turf, bent upon enjoyment, and to judge by their looks, obtaining that desideratum to the full. The weather was remarkably fine and pleasant. Many of the residents of Parramatta were attracted to the Park by the gay scene, and the boys of the Protestant Orphan Asylum were specially invited to join in the festivities. There were upwards of a thousand persons present throughout the day. Shortly after 4 o'clock the signal for return was given, and the excursionists left, highly delighted with their trip and its many agreeable features which no mishap had occurred in any way to mar. The schools participating in the treat were, the Public school, Penrith; Church of England school, Emu Plains; Church of England school, St. Mary's; Public school, ditto; Wesleyan school, Castlereagh; Public school, ditto; Public school, Llandilo; Public school, Colyton; and Walgrove Public school, Eastern Creek. Mr. Forbes, Inspector of Public Schools for the district, was present by invitation.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE-OFFICE, TUESDAY, 23RD MARCH.—Before Messrs. Day, Johnston, Tuckerman, and Powell, Justices of the Peace.—William Sunderland, of Kurrajong, appeared upon warrant charged, under the Cattle-stealing Prevention Act, with having in his possession part of the carcass of a heifer the property of John Jones, the younger, not being able satisfactorily to account for the same. Senior-constable Tiernan deposed that he searched defendant's premises at Kurrajong on Friday last, and found part of the carcass of a heifer and a hide cut into strips; he could not find the head or legs; when the defendant was questioned about the beef, he said that the beast slaughtered was a cow, his own property, but upon examination the carcass appeared to be that of a heifer. William Granger, a person in charge of Mr. Town's cattle at Kurrajong, swore to a beast the property of Mr. Town being missing, and that the hide produced resembled that of such animal. The Bench found the defendant guilty, and ordered him to pay a fine of £20, with £2 2s. professional costs, or to be imprisoned for three months. Mr. Coley appeared for the prosecution.

NEW BRIDGE.—The Richmond Road Trust have recently had erected over the Chain of Ponds Creek, on the Blacktown Road, a new wooden piled bridge, of considerable size and of neat and substantial construction. With the approaches, which are of some length, it has cost £600. Messrs. Dixon and Macpherson were the contractors, and the work reflects much credit upon them.

A violent thunderstorm passed over Windsor on Tuesday evening, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain. The storm produced a most agreeable change in the temperature, which for the past week or so has been unusually high for this time of the year. The rain, too, will prove beneficial, and we should be glad to have a little more of it.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20th March, 1868.

THE TREASON FELONY ACT.—The attention of the public generally is directed by the Government to the provisions of the Treason Felony Act, 31 Vic., No. 25, particularly to the provisions of the 9th section, published hereunder for general information.

All loyal subjects are hereby called upon to assist in enforcing the provisions of the Act, by giving information to the authorities respecting persons rendering themselves liable to prosecution, and by exercising the powers conferred upon every person, to arrest offenders under the 9th section of the Act.

"9. If any person shall use any language disrespectful to her Most Gracious Majesty or shall factiously avow a determination to refuse to join in any loyal toast or demonstration in honour of her Majesty or shall by word or deed express sympathy with the crime of any persons stated or suspected to be or to have been engaged in the commission of or in the attempt to commit any felony under this Act or shall express any approval of the conduct of any persons stated or suspected to be engaged in the commission of or in the attempt to commit any such felony or shall hold out by word or deed as worthy of praise honour or commendation the conduct of any persons who may have been or may be condemned and punished for such conduct in due course of law every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour and may thereupon be apprehended by any constable or any other person without any warrant for such purpose and on conviction shall be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding two years."

HENRY PARKES.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

PROFESSOR MAC.—Sir, I beg to return you my sincere thanks for your cure of Rheumatic Gout. I have been affected for eight weeks, disabled and completely crippled, and not able to leave my bed without assistance. I tried many remedies recommended to me, but to no purpose; I was advised by Thomas Reynolds, a brother seaman, who you cured some time past, to call on you, which I did, by being carried to your residence on the 9th instant, when you put a plaister on my swollen and painful knee. I am happy at being able to state that on the following day all pain left me, the swelling lessened, and I am now able to walk about free from pain, and gaining strength every day, and able to return to my employment.

Your obliged and ever obedient servant,
JAMES ATKINS,
Late seaman of the schooner Resolute.
87, Gloucester-street, Sydney, 21st March, 1868.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street, opposite M'Grath and Punch's.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for TOOTHACHE, in bottles. Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Pitt-street.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

PERFUMED SOAPS, made expressly to our order by the celebrated house of "Osborne, Bauer, and Cheeseman, London."—Almond, honey, glycerine, and almond and windsor, in 1 lb. bars, full weight; petroline and juniper tar oil soaps, in tablets and boxes; oatmeal soap, in boxes and bars; babies' soap, in packets; transparent soaps. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind, for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.
These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtained through any Chemist or Medicine Vendor throughout the Australian Colonies.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—O'NEILL'S VEGETABLE OINTMENT, SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS, AND HEALING BALSAM, prepared from a plant indigenous to New South Wales, and secured to the proprietor by Letters Patent.
The Ointment is purely a vegetable preparation, containing no mineral or other poisonous matter, and from its simple nature may be applied to any wound with the comforting assurance that a speedy cure will be the result. It will be found especially useful in any of the following cases:—Abscesses, burns, boils, cancers, cuts, chilblains, itch, piles, prickly heat, scurvy, scalds, sore breasts, tumours, ulcers, venereal sores, and all inflammatory wounds produced by the incautious application of mineral poisons.
The Healing Balsam and Pills are prepared from the same valuable plant as the ointment, and are strongly recommended to be used in conjunction with it. Applied externally, the Balsam will be found to be most invaluable, and taken internally it will be acknowledged to be so useful as to entitle it to the name of Family Friend.
The Pills have been proved, in a variety of cases, to be most useful; and, being purely vegetable, no danger need be apprehended from their use. They are particularly recommended for biliousness, headache, indigestion, heartburn, and liver complaint, and as a mild aperient they are unequalled.
CAUTION.—The public are particularly cautioned against purchasing either of the above preparations, unless they have the signature and trade mark of the proprietor attached, and as a further precaution the name will be blown on each bottle and pot.
Price of Ointment, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d each. Price of Pills, 1s, 2s, and 4s 6d each. Price of Healing Balsam, 1s 6d bottle.
Prepared by the sole proprietor, E. H. O'NEILL, at the City Drug Stores, corner of Pitt and King streets.

BILE and INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, and all Bilious and Liver Affections are speedily removed by the use of
COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
which have now been held in the highest estimation by all classes of society for upwards of sixty-six years.
They may be had in boxes in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian Colonies.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of Debility.
Churchill's Syrup of Hypophosphite Lime.
This preparation is manufactured by Swann of Paris, and is recommended by the leading members of the medical profession as perfectly reliable. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 110, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are universally commended for curing chest complaints. When this ointment is well rubbed upon the chest, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs are soon robbed of their dangerous symptoms and expelled. Sold at 533, Oxford-st, W.C., London; and all druggists.

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.
These tubes are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of steam boilers having either one or two flues.
They greatly economise the fuel, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.
They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.
These taper tubes have been in use upwards of sixteen years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.
They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.
W. and J. GALLOWAY and SONS, Engineers and Boiler Makers, Makers of all kinds of Steam Engines, Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c., Manchester.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.—STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.—JOSEPH GILLOTT, Victoria Works, Birmingham, respectfully directs the attention of the commercial public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable excellence of his productions; which, for quality of material, easy action, and great durability, will insure universal preference. Every packet bears the fac-simile of his signature. They can be obtained retail of every dealer in the world; wholesale at the works, Graham-street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establisments, 91, John-street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

FIRE AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Further proof of the value of TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE SAFES; extracted from the LONDON MORNING ADVERTISER, of December 7, 1867. * * * * "A collection of music worth several thousands of pounds has been saved, by being deposited in one of the Patent Reliance Safes."
Illustrated lists of Safes forwarded free, on application to W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street, Importers and Sole Agents for Tann's Reliance Safes.

BRAZILIAN Pebble SPECTACLES, 10s 6d; M'Donnell's model Barometer, 25s; Thermometer, 2s 6d; Magnesium Wire, 6d per yard; compound Microscope, 10s 6d. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

JUPITER'S BELTS AND MOONS, Saturn's Rings, Phases of Venus and Mars, and the Companion to the Polar Star, seen distinctly with the £5 TELESCOPE. It will also define the shot marks on a target two miles, marks on a sheep's back five miles, and time by a church clock ten miles.
This instrument is guaranteed in writing to perform the whole of the above. It has a 3-inch achromatic object glass, two eyepieces, &c., with portable metal tripod stand.
Copies of numerous testimonials, including Lord Rosse's, sent free.
The price of the whole complete, £7 5s; which includes freight and insurance, £1 5s; tin-lined packing case, 10s; and French-polished case, fittings, lock, and key, 10s.
S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians to the Government, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London, England.

TO ARRIVE SHORTLY, by several ships, a very superior assortment of FIREARMS, consisting of Charles Lancaster's celebrated central fire breech-loaders, youths' breech-loading double and single guns, on the newest principle; small-bore rifles; air, cane, and walking-stick guns; pistols of the latest invention.
C. COWLES, Gunmaker, 205, Pitt-street.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT.—A pair of W. HOWES'S 20s black cloth TROUSERS, to order. 88, King-st.

1000 PAIRS of Ladies' and Gentlemen's first choice Josephine KID GLOVES, slightly spotted, only 1s 11d and 2s 6d per pair, at W. A. S. LARGE'S, 27, Botany Road, near Parramatta-street.

LAUNDRY REQUISITES.—Roller Mangles, 75s; Wringers, 20s; Washing Machines, 55s. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

BREILLAT and CO.'S, Sydney Flour Mills, Sussex-street.
Superfine flour, made entirely from Adelaide wheat
Splendid sample of red seed wheat.

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Depot 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

TANKS.—New Iron Tanks, 400 gallons, on SALE. JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

DRIPSTONES. DRIPSTONES. — For SALE, a few NORFOLK ISLAND DRIPSTONES of very fine quality. GORMAN and MILLER, 183, Pitt-street.

HARTLEY KEROSENE BURNING OIL.—Pure Kerosene Oil, of superior quality, in casks and cases, at the reduced price.
An invoice of superior Parlour and Chamber LAMPS, at very low prices, also on SALE, at the Hartley Co.'s Depot, 305, George-street.
R. NOTT, Agent.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian Super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

PRICE'S Belmont Sperm Candles, 16 to the lb., for bed-room use. BENNETT, BROTHERS, 482, Geo.-st.

FAMILY WINE AND SPIRIT DEPOT.—
Genuine wines and spirits
Bottled ale—Tenant's, Worthington's, Bass's, Younger's, &c.
Ditto porter—pig, Blood Woolf's, Truman's XX, Barclay's and Byass's, in quarts and pints.
BENNETT, BROTHERS, 482, George-street.

TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.—
Tea, in caddies, in 6 and 12 lbs., most convenient for families and hotels
Good strong congou, 12s and 24s
Finest kaisow ditto, 15s and 30s
Pekoe souchong flavoured, 18s and 36s
And every description of groceries that can be relied on.
BENNETT, BROTHERS, 482, George-street.

PERUVIAN KEROSENE—the purest and most brilliant oil ever produced, 2s 6d. Hebblewhite, 432, Geo.-st.

COCOANUT OIL for the hair, in bottles; fine quality. J. MURPHY and SON.

MAIZE MEAL, 7s 100 lbs., bags included. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

THE AUSTRALIAN PATENT TILE COMPANY has much pleasure to inform their numerous friends and the public in general, that they have now at hand a large stock of very superior roofing TILES, made under the latest improvements, combining pleasant appearance, thoroughly water-tight, coolness, durability, and cheapness, having made a considerable reduction in their prices: Very best tiles, with a variety of colours, will be placed on the roof at £2 per square, nails and labour included. For orders apply to F. M'NAB, 602, Brickfield-hill, from where copy of testimonials can be had or sent on application.

GALVANIZED IRON, 4½ to 9 ft., Sheet Lead, Zinc, Spouting, Ridging, &c. GOODLET and SMITH.

CEMENT, Plaster of Paris, Wire and Slate Nails, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street.

950,000 Feet Baltic, Oregon, American and colonial Timber. Goodlet and Smith.

DOORS, Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, Skirtings, &c., on hand and made to order. Goodlet and Smith.

DRAIN-PIPES, Chimney-pots, Garden and Paving-tiles, &c. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-street.

MARBLE-LIME and CEMENT.—Company's Depot, Caledonain Wharf, King-street West.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

PITCH PINE, 1¼ to 1 inch, T. and G., now landing ex Xulla. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

300,000 FEET Oregon, Baltic, and American Timber, all dimensions. Taylor's Wharf.

100,000 OF 5 and 6 feet Palings; also Posts, Rails, Shingles, &c. Taylor's Wharf.

400 CASKS of first-class CEMENT, cheap. TAYLOR'S Wharf.

200,000 FEET of first-class CEDAR, in logs or boards, cheap. TAYLOR'S Wharf.

FOR SALE, Choice MARKET GARDENS, as per plan. T. KELLETT, York Lodge, Botany Bay.

ALLOTMENTS, at Balmain, commanding delightful views, &c., 30 feet by 100; price £30; terms, £6 cash, and eight half-yearly instalments of £3; immediate possession. F. E. KISHWORTH, 401, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO be SOLD, at WOOLLER'S Pitt-street, by auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, Horses, buggies, drays, spring-carts, water carts, and 6 first-class saddle and harness horses. N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

Racing Pony.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Braddick to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
EUROKA, a well-known grey pony mare, 13 hands 1 inch high, by Victory; is very fast, and the winner of many races.

Fat Lambs.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 2 o'clock,
50 prime lambs, from Singleton.

Paddock Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Mr. Robert Vicary to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
200 prime fat sheep, full weights, paddock fed, from Bringelly.

Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Andrew Fraser to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock,
300 prime (heavy weights) sheep from the Hunter.

Fat Lambs. Fat Lambs. Fat Lambs.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
60 prime fat lambs, from the flocks of T. Herbert and other well known breeders.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
60 prime fat lambs
Horses, vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from R. B. Wallace, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at his New Smithfield Yard, Annandale, at half-past 2 o'clock,
61 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots, per brig Susan, from Newcastle.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from R. B. Wallace, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 26th, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 12 o'clock,
38 pigs, choice bred, and in prime condition, purchased expressly for the New Zealand market.
Also,
30 really prime fat sheep, fully 60 lbs.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from R. B. Wallace, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 26th, on board the brig Susan, now lying at the Market Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock,
40 bales of prime oaten hay
100 bags of corn, a prime sample, and
1 ton of onions.
Also,
9 cheese.

Horses. Horses.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, 26th March, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Thomas Gough, Esq., to sell by auction as above,
25 head superior broken and unbroken horses.
Some of these are heavy cart breed, some are thorough-bred, and there are one or two good match pairs.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th March, at a quarter past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Also, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

WOOL SALE.

At the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
100 bales scoured wool.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, at quarter past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.

And at his Produce Stores, TO-MORROW, Friday,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Thursday, March 26th, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

And at their Produce Stores, on Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, March 27, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides.
Terms, cash.

Wool, ex Salween.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th instant, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, by order and on account of the captain of the barque Salween,
200 (more or less) bales wool.
Terms, cash.

MR. J. W. CARNE has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Yorke to sell by auction, at 763, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 7th of April next, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable property situated on the Cook's River Road, consisting of a beautiful dwelling-house and outhouses, together with over 20 acres of land, which has been subdivided into lots, and will be sold either in one lot, or lots according to plan, which can be seen at 763, George-street South, on application to Mr. Carne.
Terms at sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Milch cows (country), springers, and dry cattle.
At 12 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, poultry
Maize, greaves, potatoes, oats, &c.

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Joseph Collett, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, 26th March, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1200 fat sheep, in lots to suit purchasers.

Horses. Horses.
By Auction.

JAMES T. RYAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at the Homebush Sale Yards,
40 head of mixed horses, without the least reserve.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a.m. sharp.
Terms, cash.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at half-past 10 o'clock,
25 superior milch cows and springers, from the country, quiet, and suitable for families or dairies.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
50 fat calves, including 20 very superior from Messrs. Badgery, Brothers, Sutton Forest
100 fat sheep, from Thomas Holt, Esq., Arthursleigh
80 corn-fed fat pigs, from Camden, Picton, Menangle, the Oaks, and Campbelltown
Fat lambs, store pigs, suckers, and poultry of all kinds.
Terms, cash.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

J. O. BRADLY has been favoured with instructions to sell, on the Ground, at Burwood, Parramatta Road, TUESDAY, 31st instant, at 2 o'clock,
Block of land with dwelling-house, stores, and improvements erected thereon.
Terms, cash.

W. GRISDALE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. John Bradley and Co. to sell by auction, at their Yards, foot of Liverpool-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of their stock and trade, consisting of horses, drays, harness, coal, breese, weighing-machine, chaffcutter, coal bags, &c., together with the goodwill of the business.
The above is a good opportunity for any person having a little capital, and anxious of entering into the retail coal trade; and those who purchase the goodwill will have every assistance given them by having the names and addresses of the customers.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, March 27, 1868.

Porter, Table Salt, Blacking, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, March 27, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
15 cases table salt
5 casks blacking
10 boxes washing powders
20 hogsheads porter
4 quarters vinegar.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, March 30th, 1868.

Invoice of Rooney's Celebrated Brushware.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, next, March 30th, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoice of Rooney's celebrated brushware, comprising—Broom-heads, superior horse brushes, hearth brooms, scrubbing brushes, stove and black lead, banister, paint and whitewash brushes, hair brushes, dandy and carriage brushes, &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, March 30, 1868.

Important Extensive Sale.

Stock of a Toy and Fancy Warehouse.

Removed Rooms for convenience of Sale.

To Toy and Fancy Ware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, March 30, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Extensive stock of a toy and fancy warehouse, comprising a very large and varied assortment, viz.—
Dressing cases, fitted up; desks and workboxes
China ornaments, perfumery
Stationery, playing cards, combs and brushes
Plated jewellery, beads, fireworks
Duke's cricket balls, bats
Dolls in great variety, indiarubber balls
Chinese crackers, portemonnaies, leather bags
Ornaments, baskets
Toys, wheelbarrows, hoops, horns
Box toys, furniture, whips
Souvenirs, and a great variety of goods too numerous to particularise.
Terms at sale.
On account of the numerous lots, the sale will take place at 11 o'clock sharp.

MONDAY, March 30th, 1868.

South Head Road.

SHOP FITTINGS.
Premises occupied by Mr. Connolly.

At half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

To Furniture Brokers, Shopkeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. Connolly, South Head Road, Fancy Toy Warehouse, MONDAY next, March 30th, 1868, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Shop fixtures, comprising
Glass cases
Ditto frames
Ditto counters and drawers
Cedar counters, shelves
Gas fittings, &c.
Terms, cash.

Jewellery, Clothing, and Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Watches, jewellery, clothing, &c.
Terms, cash.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Private Families, Hotel Keepers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

FRIDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock.

The Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

Extensive Sale by Auction, of Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture, Cottage Pianofortes, Richly-cut Glass Chandeliers, Lustres, Ornaments, Marble Vases, Gilt Chimney Glasses, Elegant Cut Glass, and other valuable effects. Also,
The Stock-in-trade of Wines and Spirits, Bass' Bulk and Bottled Ale and Porter, Glassware, Measures, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Brown, who is retiring from business, to sell by auction, at the Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her extensive and valuable household furniture, consisting of massive dining tables, loo tables, dinner waggons, fancy and occasional tables; sofas, easy chairs; dining-room, parlour, and sitting-room chairs; oilcloth, tapestry carpets and hearth-rugs, fenders and irons; gilt chimney glasses, lustres, ornaments, marble vases, chimney ornaments, richly-cut glass; china, dinner, and dessert sets; superb glass chandeliers, console glasses, window curtains and blinds; enamelled, brass, and tubular iron bedsteads; hair mattresses, down and feather beds, bolsters and pillows, and bed and table linen superior wing wardrobe, with plateglass panels chests of drawers, washstands and china sets, toilet tables and toilet glasses, towel horses, bedroom carpets, matting, oilcloth and stair carpet, kitchen utensils and sundries. Also,
The entire stock-in-trade of wine and spirits, bulk and bottled ale and porter, &c., &c.

Luncheon will be provided at 1 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The wines, spirits, ale and porter, &c., will be sold at 2 o'clock.

Catalogues can be procured from the Auctioneers.
Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.
Terms, cash.

To Publicans, Parties Furnishing, and others.

FRIDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock.
On the Premises, Pyrmont Bridge Hotel, Pyrmont.

Lease, License, Goodwill, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Ale, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Jones to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock,
Lease, license, goodwill, rum, brandy, gin, ale, &c.
Also,
Household furniture, comprising horsehair sofas, telescope dining table, pier glass, velvet pile carpet, first-class engravings, curtains, bedsteads, chairs, washstands, kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—An industrious couple would do well to purchase the above.

To Tailors, Woollen Drapers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Imperative Sale, to close accounts for the Mail.

MR. SAMUEL JAY has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, King-street, on FRIDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock,
Ten cases assorted woollens, comprising
2-4 mixed and fancy does
2-4 West of England fancies
Scotch tweeds
6-4 silk mixtures
Blue and black broadcloth, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On THURSDAY, March 26th, at 11 o'clock.

To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

For Positive Sale.
2 Cases, each containing 6 foot 6 x 4 foot 6 four-post Tubular Bedsteads, ornamented with flowers and gold on green and blue, with ornamented head-boards.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, March 26th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
2 cases really superb tubular bedsteads.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, March 27, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Earl Dalhousie, Campbell, master, from London.

More or less Damaged by Water, Fire, and Smoke.

To Jewellers, Tobacconists, Dealers in Fancy Goods, and others.

1 Case Plated Jewellery
1 ditto Photographic Frames
1 ditto ditto Albums
1 ditto Spectacles
1 ditto Meerschaum Pipes
1 ditto Assorted Fancy Goods.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, March 27, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases as above.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, March 26th, at 11 o'clock.

Superior and Valuable Household Furniture and Effects
TWO BRILLIANT-TONED PIANOFORTES
Rosewood Harmoniums, with stops, by Alexandre.

For Imperative Unreserved Sale, under and by virtue of a Bill of Sale.

On View at the Rooms on TUESDAY.

Important to Furniture Dealers
Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, March 26th, at 11 o'clock,
1 brilliant-toned walnut pianoforte
1 splendid brilliant-toned rosewood pianoforte, oblique trichord, and all the latest improvements
1 superior harmonium, in rosewood, with stops, by Alexandre
1 really elegant drawing-room suite (covered)
1 unique rosewood shaped loo table
1 double-end couch, in walnut, covered with Utrecht velvet
8 chairs to match
Splendid pier-glasses, 70 x 60, 40 x 30, &c.
Maple and rosewood chimney glasses
Marble-top washstands and tables
Rosewood wardrobe and chiffoniere
Wingfield's iron and brass bedsteads
Brussels carpets, nearly new
Japanese tables, secretary and drawers
First-class engravings
Chests of drawers
Chairs, tables, and stools
Chandeliers, mirrors
Cupboards, meatsafes
1 swinging cot, for shipboard
Curtain poles, cornices, &c.
Also,
A really superior lot of plated and other ware
Cut glass, fancy, and other ornaments
Bed-room rugs, lamps, &c.
And a quantity of other articles, too numerous to mention.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Highly Important
To Photographers and others.

Without the slightest reserve.

2 Cases Photographic Goods.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
2 cases photographic goods, consisting of
Photograph cases
Ditto preservers
Ditto mattings
Ditto glasses, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 26th March.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers
To Country Buyers, and others.

64 Quarter-casks Champion's Vinegar.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock prompt,
64 quarter-casks Champion's vinegar.
For unreserved sale, to close accounts for the outgoing mail.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 26th March.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
York Hams and Bacon
North Wilts Cheese
Ginger Beer and Wine Corks
Sardines, halves and quarters
Prime Pickled Salmon
Ditto Ling Fish
Ditto Red Herrings, in tins
Macaroni
Vermicelli
Carbonate of Soda
Robinson's Pearl Barley
Pearl Sago
Raisins and Currants.

Highly Important to
Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several parcels of the above.
All seasonable goods.
Terms at sale.

Findon Haddocks, 1 and 2 lbs.
Fresh Herrings
Prime Ling Fish
Californian Salmon.

75 Packages
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

Highly Important to
Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
10 cases, each 160 tins, 1 lb., Findon haddocks
5 ditto, each 50 tins, 2 lbs., ditto
20 ditto, each 100 tins, 1 lb., fresh herrings
5 ditto prime ling fish
35 casks Californian salmon, each 200 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Sponge,
7 Packages.

To Fancy Warehousekeepers
Chemists
Dealers, and others.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
§ 1-2—2 casks sponge
1-5—5 cases sponge.
Terms at sale.

Finest Valencia Raisins
Ditto Patras Currants
100 Boxes
100 Barrels

A splendid shipment of
New Fruit,
Just landed ex Yang Tze.

For Auction Sale. THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

Highly important
To Family Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Dangar, Dangar, and Co., to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Yang Tze,
100 boxes splendid Valencia raisins
100 barrels finest Patras currants.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th instant.

20 Hogsheads Bulk Ale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
Publicans
Storekeepers, and others.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
20 hogsheads bulk ale.
Terms at sale.

Final Clearance Sale. Final Clearance Sale.
Final Clearance Sale.

Great Unreserved Sale
of the remaining lots of the Stock-in-trade of Messrs. Vickery and Hall.

For Auction Sale on FRIDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock prompt.

In consequence of the Dissolution of Partnership by effluxion of time.

Highly Important
To Ironmongers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers
Builders
Brass Founders, and the Trade generally.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Vickery and Hall to sell by auction, on their premises, George-street, on FRIDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The remaining unsold lots of general ironmongery, &c., in consequence of the dissolution of partnership by effluxion of time, comprising—
Flooring brads, wrought spikes, C. and R. clouts, wrought rose and clasp nails
Perforated zinc safe wire, wood buckets, coopers' rivets
Copper nails, double and single air bricks, glue
Horse, hurdle, and scupper nails, felling axes, broom; and mop handles
Avery's platform weighing machines, 3, 4, and 5 cwt.
Parker's, Yates's, and Sideaway's grafting tools, spades, and shovels
Scythe handles, bolts and nuts, back bands, coil chain
Scythe furniture, hobble chains, hammer-headed picks
Iron pulley blocks, bullock bows, Gilpin's broad axes
Horseshoes, bar and sheet iron, raddle, axle arms, anvils
Paints, G. I. furnace pans, sash weights, 7 and 14-lb. bar weights
Furnace doors and fittings, oven doors, grindstones
Gunpowder, rifle, glass
Enamelled pie dishes, soup plates, basons, ewers, cups and saucers
Office furniture, show cases, fixtures, dray, horse, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Autumn Drapery, Dress and Manchester Goods, Blankets, Clothing, &c., &c.

Fresh Seasonable Goods, just landed ex Yang Tze, and Dunbar Castle.

THIS DAY, 26th,
FRIDAY, 27th,
at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A fresh consignment of autumn goods, now landing, as under
Fancy camlets
Striped ditto
Plain glace mohairs
Check winceys
Coloured coburgs
Black alpacas
White cotton hose
Coloured merino ditto
Longcloths
Croydons
Witney blankets
Russia crash
Scarlet flannel
Black mantle cloths
Blue serge shirts
B. and Y. white ditto
Fancy doe trousers
Reversible sacs
Crimean shirts
Mole trousers
Scotch twill shirts
Regent ties
Blue jeans.
Terms, liberal.

9-4, 10-4, 11-4 Witney Blankets.

FRIDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 27th,
5 bales super Witney blankets, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4.
Terms, liberal.

Damaged Woolbagging.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Flying Spur.

FRIDAY, 27th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 27th,
C in triangle over WW.
1-5—5 bales 28 in. 22 oz. woolbagging.
More or less damaged.
Terms, net cash.

TUESDAY, 31st instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

Davies and Sons' Manufacture, ex Yang Tze.

MR. M. MOLONY has been favoured by Messrs. Parbury Brothers, the importers, with instructions to sell, at his Rooms, in the Australian Mart, by auction, on TUESDAY next, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
A small and well-selected invoice of men's, women's, and children's goods, just landed ex Yang Tze, consisting of—
Men's calf E.S. boots
Ladies' cashmere E.S., M.H., and S.H.
Ditto memel, ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto kid, ditto, ditto, ditto
Child's memel, E.S. and balmorals
Ditto coloured morocco, E.S. and balmorals.
Without reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Provedores, Hotelkeepers, Restaurateurs, Heads of Families, and others.

AUSTRALIAN WINES,
1863 Vintage.

For Sale by Auction, in lots to suit buyers.
FRIDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock,
Hogsheads Australian wine, 1863
Quarter-casks ditto ditto, ditto.
The most choice wines ever offered to public competition in this colony.
The attention of epicures is most particularly called to the above, wine of this stamp being rarely brought into the market.
Terms at sale.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
On SATURDAY, March 28, at 11 o'clock.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction.
Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of
Drawing-room Suites, in damask
Walnut Tables
Whatnots
Carpets
Pianos and Music Stools
Harmonium
Oil Paintings
Engravings
Electroplated Ware
Glassware and China
Bedsteads
M. S. Washstands and Toilet Furniture
Wardrobe
Towel Horses
Kitchen Utensils and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, March 28, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly important Sale by Auction.
At the Residence of Edward Flood, Esq., Botany-street, Moore Park, Surry Hills, at an early day.

To Gentlemen Furnishing and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Edward Flood, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Residence, on an early day,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Particulars will be published in a few days.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly Important Sale of
SALVAGE GOODS.

To Ironmongers
Storekeepers
Speculators, and others.

Large assortment of
GENERAL IRONMONGERY, &c.,
more or less damaged by fire and water.

Saved from the late fire at the Stores of Mr. J. B. Holdsworth.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the various Insurance Companies interested to sell by auction, on an early day,
The whole of the salvage goods.
Terms, cash.
Particulars will be published in a few days.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Earl Dalhousie, Campbell master, from London.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Messrs. Stewart and Co. to sell by public auction, at the Australian Bonded Warehouse, THIS MORNING, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock,
Five casks wine and one box of samples.
Damaged by sea water and smoke.
Terms, cash.

At 1 o'clock sharp, on the 27th March.
At No. 220, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer, Painter, and Pope's.
By order of the Curator, D. B. Hutchinson, Esq.
In the Intestate Estate of the late James Barlow, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Australian Gas Company.
66 Shares in the Hartley Kerosene Company
will be sold by public auction, by
MR. ROBERT MURIEL, as above.
Terms, cash.

At AUBURN VILLA, BOURKE-STREET, Surry Hills,
The Residence of S. HOFFNUNG, Esq.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE,
to take place as above on
WEDNESDAY, the 1st of April, at 11 o'clock precisely,
of truly elegant and most recherché English and Colonial-made
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Two PIANOFORTES, Rosewood and Walnut
Console Tables, Pier Glasses
Very Superb Ornaments and Articles of Vertu
Books, Statuettes, Framed Engravings, &c., &c.
Also,
A first-class Selection of the best Electro-platedware, Richly Cut Glassware, Porcelain, China, Cutlery, and every possible requisite for a gentleman's establishment, including
The Concord Buggy, Silver-mounted Harness; a Stanch Grey Horse, warranted in Saddle or Harness; a Brindle Cow, giving 12 quarts per day; and a variety of sundries.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from S. Hoffnung, Esq., (in consequence of his departure for Europe,) to sell by public auction, at his Residence, Auburn Villa, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of April, commencing punctually at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his really elegant and modern household furniture and effects, &c., &c., consisting of as follows:—

Hall furniture	Breakfast-room furniture
Library furniture	Dining-room furniture
Drawing-room furniture	Two cottage pianofortes, in walnut and rosewood
Statuettes and engravings	Articles of vertu
Handsomely bound books, &c.	Very superb ornaments, nicnacks, &c., &c.

Also,

A quantity of the best electro plated-ware	Richly-cut glassware
Porcelain, china, &c., &c.	The very best tapestry, Persian, and Brussels carpets and rugs

With the furniture unequalled in the colony for five bed and dressing rooms, combining every possible article of convenience and comfort.
N.B. The buggy, harness, horse, cow, and contents of coach-house will be sold at 2 o'clock, immediately after luncheon.
*** The catalogues, with cards to view, will be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 221, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant.
Terms of sale, cash.

On FRIDAY, March 27th, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp.
At No. 220, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer, Painter, and Pope's.

By order of the Curator, D. B. Hutchinson, Esq.

In the Intestate Estate of the late James Barlow, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Australian Gas Company.

The Personal and other Effects, only partially enumerated as under.
Removed by order.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the Curator to sell by public auction, on account of the estate of the late James Barlow, Esq., on FRIDAY next, at No. 220, Pitt-street, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
The whole of his personal and other effects, consisting of
A quantity of household furniture
Framed engravings, ornaments
Oilcloth, carpets, patent mangle, and household sundries, &c., &c. Also,
Mathematical instruments
Surveyor's instruments
Meteorological instruments
Case of pistols, silver mounted
Copying machine, letter case, &c., &c. And
About 400 volumes of books (most of which are of a scientific character)
Together with the contents of his wine cellar, containing
French wines, claret, port, and sherry
Australian wine, brandy, rum
Gin, bottled ale, pickles, &c., &c., &c.
N.B.—The goods will be on view on Thursday.
Terms, cash.

POSITIVE SALE.

BALTIC-STREET, KINGSTON, NEWTOWN.
5-ROOM WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE,
adjoining Mr. Chard's property, and opposite Mr. Breillat's.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 8th April,
An allotment of land, situate at the junction of HORBURY-TERRACE and BALTIC-STREET, Newtown, having a frontage of 33 feet to Baltic-street, by a depth of 82 feet 6 inches to a lane on which is erected
A WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE,
with shingled roof, containing verandah, passage, and 5 rooms, most substantially built.
GOOD WELL OF WATER.
This is a property remarkably well situated, and by the outlay of a small sum of money might be made a most desirable little freehold. To those who are in search of such a property the present opportunity should not be lost.

POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, situate in the Town of WEST MAITLAND.

Title: For particulars apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Solicitors, Hunter-street.
Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 8th April,
The following valuable freehold properties, full particulars of which will be shortly published:—
LOT 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, situated in the town of West Maitland, in the county of Northumberland and colony of New South Wales, commencing at a point on the west side of Saint Andrew-street, bearing north 25 feet to the junction of that street, with Banfield-street on the north by Banfield-street bearing west 116 feet on the west by land belonging to Turner, bearing south 25 feet, and on the south by land belonging to Turner bearing east 115 feet to the point of commencement, be these several dimensions more or less.
LOT 2.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in Elgin-street, and West-street, in West Maitland, in the colony of New South Wales, being bounded on the west by Elgin-street by a line of 45 feet, on the south by West-street by a line of 110 feet, on the east by No. 11 allotment by a line of 45 feet, and on the north by No. 12 allotment by a line of 110 feet, be the said several dimensions a little more or less.
LOT 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or building allotment situated in West Maitland, in a certain projected street, to be called Elgin-street, and being number 10 allotment in the said street, and bounded on the south by number 11 allotment, the property of Mr. Wakefield Simpson, on the east by Elgin-street aforesaid, by a line of 50 feet, on the north by number 9 allotment on Bulmer-street, the property of Mr. Hardy, and a right of road in, over, and through the said projected street called Elgin-street from the main road High-street, to the said allotment, which said allotment is situated in the town of West Maitland, county of Northumberland and colony of New South Wales, but which description is erroneous and incorrect, and at variance with the plan of the lands, and the description and situation of said land is as follows—commencing in Elgin-street aforesaid at the north-west corner of land belonging to the said John Bellamy, on which the inn known as the COACH and HORSES is erected, and bounded on the west by the east side of Elgin-street, bearing north 50 feet, on the north by a line bearing east 110 feet, on the east by a portion of the west boundary line of land belonging to the heirs of the said Henry Earley, bearing south 50 feet, and on the south by the north boundary line of the land on which the said inn is built bearing west 110 feet to the commencing point, be the said measurements more or less.

UPPER MARANOA, QUEENSLAND.

MAXVALE STATION,
Together with 31490 (more or less) Fine-woolled Sheep.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Executors of the late J. D. M'Lean, Esq., as Mortgagees, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 28th April, at 11 o'clock,
The
MAXVALE STATION,
comprising an area of 310 square miles of open Myall and Salt Bush country, WELL GRASSED and WATERED, situated on the heads of the Maranoa River, about 115 miles from Roma, Queensland, together with the following choice lot of sheep, namely:—
4000, more or less, ewes, 1½ year old
2200, ditto, ditto, 2½ ditto
2500, ditto, ditto, 3½ ditto
4550, ditto, ditto, 4½ ditto to aged
2050, ditto, ditto, mixed ages, fat
2030, ditto, wethers, 3½ to 5½ years old, fat
2000, ditto, ditto, 2½ years
4000, ditto, ditto, 1½ years
7950, ditto, weaners, mixed sexes
210, ditto, rams, 2, 3, and 4 years.

31,490 sheep, more or less.

The improvements are good and complete, consisting of a six-roomed house, with detached kitchen, store, stable, fowl-house, piggery, garden, stockyards, milking and killing yards, large paddock of 600 acres and two horse paddocks, men and shepherds' huts, and large woolshed, with corrugated iron roof, near to which is a good dwelling-house containing 5 rooms.
There is also a small herd of milking cows, 4 teams of working bullocks, 24 saddle and 5 harness horses, screw woolpress, tools and implements sufficient for working the station, together with stores, &c, which are to be taken at a valuation.
For further particulars apply to
MORT and CO.

POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.

In consequence of Dissolution of Partnership.

MORT and CO. have received positive instructions from the CASTELMAINE PASTORAL COMPANY, QUEENSLAND, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, at 11 o'clock,
14,000 (more or less) of unquestionably the choicest lot of sheep, of the same numbers, offered in one lot for years past in Queensland, comprising—
5,600 (more or less) ewes (from Westbrook, Darling Downs, 3½ years)
2,000 ditto ditto maiden ewes, 1½ years
2,000 ditto ditto wether, 1½ years
900 ditto ditto 1 year, equal sexes
3,200 ditto ditto weaners, equal sexes
13,700
200 rams, 1½ to 3½ years old (more or less)
20 horses
2 teams working bullocks, and stores
The greater part of these sheep, as will be seen, are ewes, and not an old sheep in the lot.
The ewes were purchased from the stud flocks of Messrs. M'Lean and Beit, Westbrook, at a very high price. The rams were selected from the stud flocks of Messrs. Hodgson and Watts, Eton Vale.
These sheep are now depasturing on first-class country, near Tower Hill Creek, Mitchell District, Queensland.
Terms at sale.
Further particulars can be obtained at the Offices of MORT and CO.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, ON APRIL 3rd.

DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

All those EXTENSIVE and MAGNIFICENT STATIONS, known as
BAAN BAA NORTH
WALLAH
TIBBEREENAH
GUNDEMAINE
WEE WAA NORTH
and the enclosed portion of
GALATHARA.
Also,
MANILA, GLENRIDDLE, and IRONBARK STATIONS,
together with
15,000 HEAD OF SUPERIOR CATTLE,
a mixed herd, to be mustered and delivered, and
40,000 WELL-BRED FINE-WOOLLED SHEEP,
Teams of Working Bullocks, Drays, Stock Horses, and the complete Working Plant of the stations.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 3rd April,
The above valuable stations, well known as being the property of JOHN C. LLOYD, Esq., and will be offered as follows:—
LOT 1.—GUNDEMAINE CATTLE ESTABLISHMENT, embracing the runs Gundemaine, Wee Waa North, and the enclosed portion of Galathara, all securely fenced on three sides, and bounded on the fourth by the river Namoi, with which be sold
12,500 HEAD OF CATTLE,
a quiet well-bred herd, of mixed ages and sexes, of the well-known double L brand.
TO BE MUSTERED AND DELIVERED.
THE IMPROVEMENTS
Comprise one of the best homesteads in the district, large drafting yards, inoculating and speying yards, out-stations, &c., &c., and about sixty miles of new fencing now nearly completed; also the Galathara Inn, enclosed paddocks, &c., &c., the whole being most substantial and perfect.
This portion is abundantly watered, having a frontage of about 18 miles to the Namoi River, and forms the most complete cattle property in New South Wales.

LOT 2.—WALLAH SHEEP ESTABLISHMENT, including "Wallah" (head station), "Baan Baa North," and "Tibbereenah" Runs, having a frontage of about 24 miles to the Namoi River, together with 30,000 (more or less) highly-bred MIXED SHEEP (the progeny of choice ewes, by imported rams), viz., 15,000 ewes and 15,000 wethers, and 120 rams—a fair average of all the flocks the property of the vendor (exclusive only of the stud flock), the quality and description of which are well-known.
The sheep consist of 15,000 EWES, viz.,
3000 (more or less) 7 months old
3000 ditto, 1 to 2 years
3000 ditto, 2 to 2½ years
3000 ditto, 3 to 3½ years
3000 ditto, 4½ to aged.
15,000 WETHERS, viz.,
3750 (more or less), 1 year and upwards
3750 ditto, 2 to 2½ years
3750 ditto, 3 to 3½ years
3750 ditto, 4 years and upwards (fat).
120 RAMS.
Upon "Wallah" are a comfortable residence, woolshed, yards, drafting yards, out-stations, &c., &c.
Upon "Baan Baa North," overseer's cottage, paddock, seven permanent stations, &c., &c.
Upon "Tibbereenah," six permanent stations, &c., &c., the improvements being all that can be desired for profitably working a large sheep station.
The area of this property is very extensive, and the grazing capabilities unusually large in consequence of the abundant supply of water, commanded by its favourable position in the centre of the most valuable portion of the Liverpool Plains district.

LOT 3.—MANILA ESTABLISHMENT,
Viz.,—Manila, Glenriddle, and Ironbark runs,
With 2500 Head of Cattle,
a mixed herd, equal in quality and description to the herd offered with the Gundemaine station. To be mustered and delivered. Also,
10,000 Mixed Sheep,
about equal proportions of ages and sexes, and similar in description to those on Wallah.
This property also comprehends a large tract of excellent country, and forms a very valuable and compact station, being as equally well adapted for sheep as for cattle.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the above, which will either be sold together or separately to suit a buyer.
The fattening qualities of the country generally are excelled by none, and the character of the sheep is evinced in the high prices always obtained in the London market for the wool from these stations, the owner having spared no expense in improving the breed by the introduction of the best rams procurable in Europe.
The cattle are well bred, and have been further improved by a judicious selection of choice bulls, and by careful management.
For further particulars apply to
MORT and Co., Sydney; or to
T. and A. CADELL, West Maitland.

RILEY-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

SHOP and DWELLING, No. 99, RILEY-STREET, near WILLIAM-STREET, above Hill's-terrace, and now in the occupation of Mr. Forsberg, grocer.
Also,
COTTAGE fronting the land at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Timothy Crowley to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock,
All that ALLOTMENT OF LAND, having 20 feet frontage to RILEY-STREET, with a depth of 111 of feet on one side, and 92 feet on the other, and 28 feet to a lane at the rear, together with the premises erected thereon, viz.,
No. 99, RILEY-STREET, substantially erected of brick on stone foundations, with balcony in front, and containing shop and five apartments, with yard, &c., with entrance from street; now let at £52 per annum
COTTAGE, fronting the lane at the rear, containing four rooms and cellar; rental 12s per week, or £31 4s per annum.
Total rental, £83 4s per annum.
This is a desirable investment in the very centre of one of the most populous parts of the city, and is well worthy the attention of those in search of a small, paying investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BRISBANE-STREET.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

TWO STORY HOUSE, No. 19, between the properties of Mr. JAMES DUNCAN and Mr. WILLIAM ROWLEY, and only a short distance from the SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. Martin to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land No. 3, of section 2, Sheriff's Gardens, having 20 feet frontage to the west side of BRISBANE-STREET, with a depth of 70 feet, extending to a lane 10 feet wide at the rear, upon which is erected a WELL-FINISHED TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT DWELLING, containing verandah, balcony, four rooms, kitchen, servant's room, bathroom, with washhouse, shed, yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
To any one in search of a property, either for investment or as a residence, only a few minutes' walk from the centre of the business part of the city, and close to Hyde Park, this is an opportunity that should not be lost sight of.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

On account and risk of former Purchaser.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

CAPITAL PERMANENT CITY INVESTMENT.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO AND JUDGE STREETS.

Range of Brick Buildings, comprising Six Dwelling-houses, and a Shop and Dwelling, immediately at the corner of the above streets, realising at low rentals about

£190 PER ANNUM.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
The following desirable blocks of freehold city property:—
FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, built of brick on stone foundations, at the corner of Judge and Little Woolloomooloo streets, the corner one of which has a double shop and three rooms; the others, each four rooms, separate yards, and water, &c.
THREE DWELLING-HOUSES, in Judge-street, a few feet from the above, each containing four rooms, with yards, water, &c. These are also built of brick on stone foundations.
The above houses, which are situated in a very populous locality, adjoining Mr. Peacock's property, are substantially and well built, and always command constant tenants. City investors will find this sale worthy of attention, as the whole will be POSITIVELY SOLD WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.
Title deeds can be inspected on application to Messrs. LEVY and DE LISSA, Solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

SOUTH SYDNEY.

FREEHOLD BUILDING ALLOTMENT OF LAND, No. 21 of section N, SOUTH SYDNEY, having 20 feet frontage to the SOUTH SIDE OF ALMA-STREET, with a depth of 66 FEET.
This building site is only a few feet from the OLD NEWTOWN ROAD, and abuts on the PERMANENT PUBLIC RESERVE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above described allotment of land, ALMA-STREET, SOUTH SYDNEY, without reserve.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.
UPPER PADDINGTON.

Well-situated Freehold Building Site, being lot 48 of section B, as per plan of Wallis's subdivision, Upper Paddington, adjoining the land attached to the Gardener's Arms Hotel, the property of Mr. J. Bartlett, having the following frontages:—
27 feet to Moncur-street,
27 feet to reserved road,
with a depth of 85 feet.

This building allotment is only a few feet from the corner of Piper-street, and close to the South Head Road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Alexander Thomson to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described building site, in Moncur-street, Upper Paddington.
Plan at the Rooms.
TITLE under TORRENS'S ACT.

ASHFIELD.
GADSHILL VILLA AND GROUNDS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from L. Bergin, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th March, at 11 o'clock,
That well known beautifully situated suburban residence
GADSHILL VILLA,
LIVERPOOL ROAD, ASHFIELD,
containing 9 rooms, kitchen, laundry, servants' room, stables, coachhouse, and other out-offices, together with 22½ ACRES OF GROUND, having extensive frontage to the Liverpool Road, and laid out as orangery and orchard, in full bearing (about 5 acres), ornamental grounds, shrubbery, paddocks, &c.
This property is situated about ten minutes' walk from the ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION, and adjoins the grounds attached to SHELDON HALL, the property of E. M. Woodhouse, Esq. The position is elevated, remarkably healthy, and commands fine extensive views.
The RESIDENCE is surrounded by a very pretty well-arranged flower garden and shrubbery. It is built of brick on stone foundations, and has a neat elevation, and verandah in front. The out-buildings are numerous, including every family convenience, stables, coachhouse, gardener's cottage, &c. The ORCHARD, ORANGERY, and VINEYARD occupy a large area, and no expense has been spared in planting, in trenched ground, well-selected trees, the greater portion of which is now in full bearing, and will yield a constantly increasing annual income.
The RESIDUE OF THE GROUNDS is divided into paddocks, which, with the exception of one, are cleared and stumped.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is directed to the sale of this suburban estate, as it is the proprietor's intention ABSOLUTELY TO DISPOSE of it on the above date.
Gentlemen desirous of securing a highly IMPROVED HOMESTEAD, surrounded by a considerable area of WELL-SITUATED LAND, within easy distance of a RAILWAY STATION, and also approached by a GOOD METAL HIGH ROAD the whole distance from Sydney, should not neglect this favourable opportunity.
Every facility will be granted for close inspection, and cards to view may be obtained on application at the Rooms, where also plan of the property may be inspected.
Terms at sale.

SPLENDID BLOCK OF CITY LAND,

GEORGE-STREET, BRICKFIELD-HILL,

49 FEET FRONTAGE on the west side, opposite Swan-street, DEPTH 200 FEET, fronting a side-street 15 feet wide; together with the THREE SHOPS and DWELLINGS, Nos. 557, 559 and 561, GEORGE-STREET, and other Premises built on PORTION OF THE LAND and realising a rental of UPWARDS OF £270 PER ANNUM.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above described valuable block of city land having the following frontages:—
49 FEET TO GEORGE-STREET, BRICKFIELD-HILL,
205 FEET TO RICHARD-STREET,
on which are shops and premises, Nos. 557, 559, 561, George-street, occupied by Messrs. Fear and Cale; also a small cottage and other buildings at the rear.

The above block of property is in about the centre of this great business thoroughfare, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets, and as a building allotment, with access to the whole of its immense depth, is not excelled in value by any other site in the city. The present buildings on a portion of the land are very inconsiderable (though yielding upwards of £5 per week), and should give way to superior premises. The large accessible area affords ample scope for building an extensive range of premises, which it is well known would constantly find tenants at the highest rentals, yielding a considerable income and a splendid return on the outlay. That some idea may be formed of the value of land in this vicinity, it may be mentioned that the adjoining allotment is held on building lease for seven years at a heavy ground rent, and that an allotment of land nearly opposite recently realised £90 per foot. In the present scarcity of eligible investments for the great plethora of money now in the city, it is hoped this opportunity will attract the attention of capitalists.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

For Sale by Public Auction,
On TUESDAY, 31st March, at 12 o'clock.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN has received instructions to sell, without reserve, at the Union Inn, Emu Ferry, on the above date,
The whole of the household furniture, consisting of
Bedsteads, bed, and bedding
Tables, sofas, chairs, chiffonieres
Drawers, cupboards
Yard utensils of various descriptions
In fact, the household furniture of a first-class house, doing an extensive business.
The proprietor only parting with the furniture in consequence of his relinquishing business. The furniture is worthy of notice of parties furnishing.
The auctioneer also desires to call special attention to the following
LANDED PROPERTIES
placed in his hands, and which will be brought to the hammer at the same time and place:—
The well-known hostelrie and public-house, known as
CROSS'S TRAVELLER'S REST,
situated on the heights of King's Table Land, within one mile of the Weatherboard.
The house is built faithfully of stone, shingled roof, and contains a bar, two sitting and 5 bed rooms, all of good height and size, with kitchen, stable for four horses, a stockyard, and very complete outbuildings.
The LAND is 40 acres in extent, and composed of good alluvial soil; is capable of growing any garden produce, and all English fruits.
It would be almost futile for the auctioneer to expatiate upon the advantages a purchase of these premises must be to any party requiring a residence, for extent of scenery, healthiness, besides adaptibility for business purposes; the auctioneer only invites intending purchasers to view the property to ensure him bidders. From here can be seen distinctly a portion of Sydney; the Prospect Hill, Campbelltown; Windsor, Richmond, Penrith; and the Parramatta steamers are discernible plying on the river; the line of railway, too, is seen from where it mounts Lapstone, until it reaches beneath your feet. The WATERFALLS are within a mile; and for building purposes a superior stone quarry is open, so that improvements might be carried out extensively.
Also,
One allotment, half acre, Town of Emu, with building thereon, store, and four-roomed cottage, opposite the residence of Mr. William Woods, fronting the Western Road, and bounded by properties of Messrs. Ellison and York.
The titles of these properties are grants from the Crown; and must be disposed of by auction, if not previously privately disposed of.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—The 9 a.m. train arrives before sale. Emu coach conveys passengers. Luncheon provided.

In the District Court holden at Sydney.
JAMES SIMMONS, Plaintiff, and A. C. WESTLEY, Defendant.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1868, at noon, pursuant to a Writ of FIERI FACIAS, issued in this cause, unless the same be previously satisfied, the goods and chattels of the above-named defendant, viz.,
A large quantity of ginger-beer bottles, a 60-gallon iron boiler, and sundries,
will be sold by public auction, at defendant's residence, Kensington-street, Sydney.
Dated this 25th day of March, 1868.
DENIS CULHANE, Bailiff.

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FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JAMES HENRY BURGESS are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late Residence, No. 247, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers, Sussex-street South, and South Head Road.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AUSTRALIAN GLASS COMPANY (Limited).

Capital, £5000, in 2500 shares of £2 each, to be paid as follows:—Five shillings per share on application, five shillings on allotment, ten shillings in one month after allotment, and the remaining pound (if required) by calls of ten shillings each, at intervals of not less than three months.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
John Lucas, Esq., M.L.A. Alderman Renny
T. E. Lance, Esq. R. P. Raymond, Esq.
Henri Labat, Esq.
With power to add to their number.
BANKERS:
The City Bank.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Johnson and Martin.
SECRETARY AND MANAGER, PRO TEM.:
Mr. Charles Bate.
Temporary Offices—214, Pitt-street.

It is proposed to establish this Company for the purpose of purchasing from the present proprietor, and carrying on upon a more extensive scale the works erected at Camperdown, and furnished at a considerable cost, with all necessary furnaces, ovens, moulds, pots, blowpipes, and other plant requisite to the operations of one of the most lucrative branches of industry in the colony.

The present proprietor will retain a considerable interest in the Company, as one-half of the consideration for which he sells will be represented by paid up shares.

The result of operations already effected has been of a most satisfactory character, and the margin between outlay and return is of a highly favourable nature, and leaves a large excess of profit.

The works being in complete order, and the furnaces in present operation, no time need be lost in turning the advantages thus possessed to practical use.

As it is intended to manufacture the celebrated Wurtemberg hock bottle, especially adapted to the requirements of our wine growers and bottlers, the co-operation of that important class will be assured; offers of support have been received by other consumers of the Company's products.

The Company will be considered as formed when fifteen hundred Shares are subscribed for, and the deposit thereon paid, and immediately thereafter, steps will be taken to introduce and pass a Bill through the Legislature, by which the risk of each shareholder will be limited to the extent of his interest in the Company.

Early application for shares is advisable, and can be made to any of the Provisional Directors, or the Secretary and Manager of the Company, from whom also prospectuses may be obtained.

214, Pitt-street, Sydney, 23rd March, 1868.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds Invested 1,500,000
Annual Income, over £800,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies are now issued at lowest rates adequate to risks and without reference to any fixed scale.
Insurers can rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses, the undersigned being empowered to settle all claims arising under the policies issued by them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO INTENDING ASSURERS.—All new Insurances with participation effected after this date will become entitled to an increased share of the profits in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the shareholders. Policies issued and claims settled by the undersigned without reference to England.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
United Capital .... £2,200,000.
Head Office—Melbourne.
Directors—Sydney Branch:
George Thorne, Esq. John De V. Lamb, Esq.
Insurances against Fire negotiated at reduced rates.

Policies issued to cover up to £10,000 on fire risks, and £20,000 marine, with claims payable in London, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, or wherever the Companies have representatives.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Chief Office, Adelaide, South Australia.
Capital, £250,000.
Marine risks accepted on hulls, goods, freights, &c. Claims payable in Colonies, Calcutta, or London.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GOVERNOR:
His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.
Invested funds.................. £3,600,000
Annual revenue 660,000
Sydney Branch, 825, George-street,
DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman.
Thomas Skinner, Esq., F. H. Dangar, Esq.
Edward Flood, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: Dr. J. C. Cox.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., can be obtained on application at the office in Sydney, or any of the agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Secretary.

THE CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Offices: St. John-street, Launceston, Tasmania.
The undersigned have received full powers to act for the above-named Company in this colony, and are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS of every description, and MARINE RISKS, upon the current terms.
Policies will be issued promptly, and all claims adjusted and settled in Sydney without delay.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, Sydney.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital £1,000,000
Paid-up ditto 250,000
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.), Sole Proprietors, and Managers Mons. and Madame SOHIER. Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admission to the whole, 1s; children half-price.

PRINCE ALFRED.—This figure, being wholly Madame Sohier's handiwork, requires no comment.

PROMENADE CONCERT, in aid of the FUNDS FOR RAISING A STATUE to the ILLUSTRIOUS NAVIGATOR, CAPTAIN COOK, R.N., will take place on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, the 28th instant, in the PAVILION, HYDE PARK.

ADMISSION:—ONE SHILLING.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Tickets can be obtained of any of the Aldermen, or at their places of business; at Moffitt's, Pitt-street; at Penfold's, Sands's, Maddock's, J. J. Moore's, and Cole's, George-street; Pierce's, William-street, and Yurong and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo; Larter's, South Head Road; of Captain Watson, Cook's Lodge, Castlereagh-street; or at the Town Hall.
W. HANSON, Secretary.
Town Hall, March 24.

PROMENADE CONCERT on MONDAY EVENING next. Tickets for sale at CHAS. MOORE and CO.'S, Pitt-street.

SCHOOL OF ARTS. Increasing Excitement, Undiminished Attraction. DR. CARR'S SEANCES EVERY EVENING. Marvellous Developments of Phreno-Mesmerism, Electro-Biology, Electro-Psychology, &c. Commence at 8. Admission—1s, gallery; 2s, body of hall; 3s, chairs.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, SATURDAY EVENING, March 28th, 1868, for the BENEFIT of Mr. W. DIND.
Under the Patronage of the Committee of the Colonists' Ball.
Mr. HOSKINS has kindly tendered his services.
The performance will commence with a new comedy, entitled, WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Mr. Woodcock (a gentleman having sufficiently enjoyed what is called "life," has just married to settle down) .... Mr. HOSKINS.
Highland Fling, by Miss E. King.
Highland Reel, by four Australian young Ladies, pupils of Mr. W. King.
To conclude with the popular drama of JANET PRIDE.
Janet Pride .... Miss CLARA STEVENSON (from the Theatre Royal, Dunedin).
Box book now open.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE, under the MOST DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE, and also under the special patronage of the Balmain Amateur Dramatic Association, for a TESTIMONIAL TO Mr. E. HOLLOWAY, prior to his Departure from Sydney.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 27th, will be presented THE RENT DAY.
After which Mr. C. E. HORSLEY has, in the handsomest manner, volunteered to perform the Grand Fantasia, from Il Trovatore; also Mr. HENRY HOFFMAN has consented to sing "The Standard Bearer."
The Entertainments will conclude with the Popular Farce of the UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.
The Box Office is now open. Extra steamers and 'Buses for Balmain.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Two Private Boxes and 24 good places in Dress Circle to LET for FRIDAY EVENING, March 27th.

LENTON AND SMITH'S GREAT DRAGON TROUPE OF JAPANESE. 12 ARTISTS FROM JEDDO, WILL ARRIVE BY NEXT MELBOURNE STEAMER.

THE SYDNEY HARMONIC SOCIETY beg to announce that they have secured the PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE for GOOD FRIDAY EVENING, on which occasion they will give a CONCERT of SACRED MUSIC, consisting of the First Part of Mendelssohn's ELIJAH, and Rossini's STABAT MATER, with Full Orchestra and an Organ, which will be erected by Mr. C. J. Jackson.
W. C. RENWICK, Hon. Secretary.

SYDNEY HARMONIC SOCIETY.—VOCALISTS wishing to assist in the production of "Elijah" and "Stabat Mater" are respectfully requested to attend PRACTICE, in William-street Public School, THIS EVENING.
W. C. RENWICK.

MR. HORSLEY'S Musical Recitals, THIS EVENING, Clark's Rooms, 8 o'clock. 1s.

MENDELSSOHN'S latest published work, THIS EVENING, Clark's Rooms, 8 o'clock. 1s.

MR. T. P. HILL on BRAIN PRINTING, Odd Fellows' Hall, Newtown, FRIDAY EVENING, March 27th.—Interesting and instructive Illustrations. Christopher Rolleston, Esq., will preside. This will be Mr. Hill's last appearance this season. Reserved seats, 2s 6d; back seats, 1s. Doors open at 7.30; begin at 8.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—A Non-players' MATCH on THURSDAY next. A 'bus will leave M'Mahon's at 1.30.
JOHN J. CALVERT, Hon. Sec.

W. R. GULLICK AND CO., Agents for Messrs. JOHN KIDD and CO., Printing Ink Manufacturers, have just landed
News ink, in 3-cwt. casks, 9d per lb.
Ditto, in 12-lb. drums, 10d ditto
Red poster ink, 12-lb. drums, 1s 9d ditto
Black and coloured inks always in stock, from 1s to 10s 6d per lb.

W. R. GULLICK and CO., 141, Pitt-street.
List of Second-hand Machines, Presses, &c.
Double-demy machine, with roller moulds, fly wheel and steam gear, guaranteed in perfect order, a bargain, price £150
Foolscap columbian press, £20
Post folio albion ditto, £13
Demy folio ditto ditto, £18
28-inch imperial cutting machine, £12
36-inch ruling machine, with pens, slides, and ink, £15
Lithographic presses, £17 10s, £20, and £30
Lithographic stones, rollers, &c.
1½-inch wrought iron screw standing press, £8
Also a very large assortment of second-hand news and fancy types. Specimen catalogues forwarded on application.
NEW GOODS, just landed.
Double-demy machine, with all the latest improvements
Millboard cutting machine, perforating machines
Paging machines, imperial arming press
"Little Favourite" printing machines, bookbinders' leather, tools, and materials
Great variety of ENTIRELY NEW founts of type, &c., &c., &c.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
IMPERATIVE SALE of £20,000 WORTH OF DRAPERY, TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. are now SELLING OFF
The whole of their valuable and well selected Stock of

Drapery	Ribbons
Silks	Gloves
Shawls	Millinery
Mantles	Ladies' Underclothing
Dresses	Woollens
Hosiery	Gentlemen's Mercery
Haberdashery	Carpets
Lace	Oilcloths, &c.

at an ENORMOUS SACRIFICE.
The prices of the goods are very greatly reduced, and in order to facilitate business every article has been marked in plain figures in Red Ink.
GREAT BARGAINS will be found in every department.
The doors will be open each day at 10 o'clock, and close at 5 o'clock, and the SALE will be continued until the whole is CLEARED OUT.
GEO. C. and CO., having been in business for upwards of thirty years in Sydney, feel that further comment is unnecessary, as their mode of doing business and the nature of their stock are so well known.
Ladies are requested to be early in their attendance.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street.
Next door to General Post Office.

THE GREAT SALE AT CHISHOLM'S.
Referring to the foregoing announcement, GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg respectfully to notify to Ladies and the public generally that they find it necessary to CLOSE ON SATURDAY, 28th instant, for the purpose of again rearranging the prices of every article needing FURTHER REDUCTION, in order to facilitate a SPEEDY CLEARANCE of the whole remaining stock.
ON MONDAY, 30th instant,
THE DOORS WILL BE OPEN AT 10 O'CLOCK, and ladies requiring Household Linens, Carpets, Dresses, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, or Fancy Goods, will effect an enormous saving by making their purchases of GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street,
Next door to the General Post Office.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COLONY for FASHIONABLE and FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING to Order, is the MARKET CLOTH HALL and PRACTICAL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Tweed Trousers to measure, well shrunk and well made, 15s
Black Cloth or doe Trousers, to measure, fit unrivalled, and workmanship guaranteed, 20s
Tweed Suits to measure, guaranteed well shrunk and well made, £2 10s
Black Cloth Suits to measure, fit and workmanship guaranteed, £3 10s
The largest and most magnificent stock of Woollens in the colony to select from.
The Trade and public supplied with cut lengths or by the piece, at wholesale prices.
MARKET CLOTH HALL, 464, George-street, Opposite Fruit Market, not Haymarket.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BOROUGH OF BALMAIN, from July 1st, 1867, to 4th February, 1868:—

REVENUE.

Dr.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
To balance from 30th June, 1867			£455 10 1
To Government endowment, for the half-year ended 30th June			212 6 7
To Municipal rates, from 30th June to 31st December, 1867:—			
East Ward		£355 1 6	
South Ward		276 4 0	
North Ward		498 10 9	
			1129 16 3
To Municipal rates, from 1st January to 4th February, 1868:—			
East Ward		£30 2 6	
South Ward		16 13 0	
North Ward		31 5 6	
			78 1 0
To Loan on debentures			900 0 0
To Cash in payment of blue metal used in the repairing of the Abattoir Road			11 1 8
Total			£2786 15 7

EXPENDITURE.

Cr.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
By GENERAL WORKS. From 30th June to 31st December, 1867:—Cleaning gutters, &c., £31 10s; Glebe Island Road, £80 9s 7d; Darling Road, £117 14s 1d; Darling-street, £60 17s 4d; Cameron-street, 2d; Rountree-street, £2 11s 9d; Mort-street Jetty, £5 15s 4d; Mort-street, 12s; Vincent-street, £1 3s 9d; Adolphus-street, £28 19s 4d; Darling-street Wharf, £1 15s; water supply, £33 8s			£364 16 4
By WARD WORKS. From 30th June to 31st December, 1867:—East Ward—Cleaning gutters, £6 0s 9d; dust removing, £12 7s 6d; Union-street, 19s; Datchett-street, 12s 3d; Weston-street, 17s; William-street, £72 3s; St. Mary-street, £48 15s; Broadside-lane, 4s 9d; Nicholson-street, 6s	149 16 0		
South Ward—Cleaning gutters, £5 12s 6d; Palmer-street, 18s 3d; Beattie-street, £33; Stephen-street, 6s; Vincent-street, 1d	39 17 0		
North Ward—Cleaning gutters, £6 11s 6d; Wharf Road, £13 2s; Campbell-street, £3 2s 6d; Thames-street, £14 15s; Waterview-street, £12 8s 10d; Curtis Road, £64s 6d; College-street, £45 0s 4d; N. John-street, £2 6s 4d; Short-street, 13s; Spring-street, 10s 4d; Birch Grove Road, £4 15s 8d; Luisa Road, £4 12s 11d; King-street, 16s 7d; M'Donald-street, £2 5s 6d; Bent-street, being legal expense for conveyance of land to open the street, £16 12s 10d	133 17 10		
			323 11 7
By GENERAL EXPENSES. Office and rent—Newspapers, £2; stationery, £7 19s 6d; duty stamps, £1 15s 1d; cleaning chambers, &c., £4 1s; postage stamps, £1 1s 6d; candles, light, 7s 4d; printing and binding, £16 14s 6d; rent (1 year), £45		78 18 11	
Miscellaneous—Ferries, 19s 9d; rate notices, £5; legal expense, £22 6s; public pound, 16s; nuisance, removal, £4; commission, £9		42 1 9	
Advertisements		6 6 6	
Salaries		123 18 4	
Interest		135 0 0	
Election expenses, including £31 18s legal expenses		32 5 6	
			418 11 0
Loan on nine debentures paid			900 0 0
Blue metal for the Abattoir Road			11 1 8
By GENERAL WORKS. From 1st January to 4th February, 1868:—Cleaning gutters, £5 5s 6d; Glebe Island Road, 3s 11d; Darling-street, 2s; Cameron-street, £3 1s; Darling Road, 1s 4d; Adolphus-street, 2s 5d; Vincent-street, 3d; public pound, £3 9s 3d; pump, &c., Parsons-street, £22 1s 2d; pump, &c., Stephen-street, £5 0s 11d		£39 7 9	
By WARD WORKS. East Ward—Cleaning gutters, 18s; dust removing, £2 10s; Suddy-street, £2 7s 3d; Wilstreet, 10s 3d; St. Mary-street, 1s		£6 15 6	
South Ward—Cleaning gutters, 10s 6d; Beattie-street, £30 9s; Wortley-street, 6s; Toy-street, 5s 6d		31 11 0	
North Ward—Cleaning gutters, £2 1s 6d; Wharf Road, £4 5s; Thames-street, £9 7s; Rountree-street, 6s; M'Donald-street, 7d; Waterview-street, 1d; Curtis Road, 2s 3d		16 2 5	
By GENERAL EXPENSES. Office expenses—newspapers	£1 13 0		
Advertisements	1 14 0		
Salaries — Council Clerk, two months, and Poundkeeper, one quarter	40 0 0		
		43 7 1	
			137 3 8
			£2155 4 3
Balance on hand at date			631 11 4
			£2786 15 7

I certify the foregoing account to be correct,
H. PERDRIAU, Mayor.
We certify that all the books of account, vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in possession of the Municipal Council of Balmain, have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with the aforesaid books of account, and vouchers or other documents.
HENRY CATT, CHAS. H. LONG, Auditors.
14th March, 1868.

NEW MUSIC.—The Galatea Polka, by R. B. Theobald, illustrated, price 3s. Sold at all Music Shops.

CASTOR OIL, in tins, on SALE by JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

D. HUMPHREYS, Tailor, 340, George-street.—Black cloth suits made to order, £1 4s; black doe trousers, 20s; tweed trousers, 15s; waterproof cloth coats made to measure (our own waterproofing).

TO THE LADIES. Just landed, ex Woolloomooloo, in good condition, a choice assortment of the following goods:—
Ladies' white Marsala boots, M.H.
Ditto ditto, operas
Ditto Paris kid boots, M.H.
Ditto Paris merino boots, M.H.
Ditto black kid boots, spring heels
Ditto black merino ditto
Ditto very choice bronze kid shoes, beautiful worked fronts
Ditto ditto black satin ditto, ditto
Ditto black kid opera shoes
Ditto bronze kid ditto
Ditto white Marsala ditto
Ditto Colleen Bawn slippers
Ditto coloured morocco ditto
Girls' and children's patent calf strap shoes
Ditto bronze kid shoes
Ditto ditto fancy buckles
Ditto Colleen Bawn slippers
Ditto white Marsala opera shoes
Ditto cashmere E. S. boots, &c.
JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street, Sydney.

LADIES' GERMAN Lasting BOOTS, best make. SWYNY and SON, 66, Market-street.

VENETIAN BLINDS, Gauze Wire, and Roller Blinds. Tarring's Factory and Toy Bazaar, 9, Hunter-street.

EMPTY CASES and Dry Casks for SALE. J. S. PROCTER, Grocer, 651, George-st., Haymarket.

POTATOES. POTATOES.—On SALE, and now landing at Lime-street Wharf, ex Clarendon, from Warrnambool, 115 tons, in first-class condition.
R. J. HARDY, Lime-street Wharf.

POTATOES, POTATOES, £2 per ton. L. MORAN, Victoria Wharf.

POTATOES.—Prime sample Tasmanian Potatoes, ex Lucy Adelaide, £4 per ton. C. B. BOND, Sussex-st.

SUN MATCHES.—Every Grocer and Tobacconist has pronounced the Lion Brand to be the only good MATCHES now obtainable. To be had from W. THOMAS, Erskine-street.

LENT.—A splendid lot of Hobart Town TRUMPETERS on SALE at CLARKE'S, Market-street.

I CAN SUPPLY SURF or WHALE BOATS in four days' notice. Have been 19 years established, and never had an accident in any of my boats, nor was ever any vessel wrecked but the whole of the crew and passengers were saved when carrying my boats.
Beware of impostors.
No Fees paid.
FRANCIS HAYES, Balmain.

FOR SALE, a new Ship's BOAT, 16 feet. Apply T. LOMAX, Balmain.

KEROSENE. KEROSENE. AMERICAN KEROSENE OIL.
Kerosene oil, Cozzens's best brand, 2s 6d per gallon, in cases, cash
Boiled and raw linseed oil, 5s 3d per gallon in drums, cash
Colza oil, 6s per gallon, in drums, cash.
J. MURPHY and SON, Oil and Colour Merchants, 23, Parramatta-street.

RATTANS, Rattans.—A small shipment for SALE. M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane.

MOROCCO and Roan Skins, also Dead Grained, on SALE. M. A. WORMS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

FIRST-CLASS Double-barrel Quail GUN, with Case, for SALE. 269, Castlereagh-street.

MOULE'S Patent Earth CLOSETS and COMMODES, on SALE, at J. H. DUNNING'S, 18, York-street.

DICKENSON'S TASMANIAN JAMS.—Assorted Raspberry, Gooseberry, Plum, Red and Black Currant, in assorted jars, 1 lb. tins and kegs. 18, York-street.

CORRUGATED Galvanized IRON, 5 to 9 feet lengths, Ridgecaps, Gutters, &c., Galvanized Iron Tanks for preserving rain water from 100 to 3000 gallons; Baths, Pumps, &c. PARTRIDGE'S Works, Bathurst-street.

BEST NEWCASTLE COAL, Breeze, Firewood, and Charcoal. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-st.

MOORE'S COACH FACTORY, South Head Road, opposite Court-house.—For SALE, Buggies of all descriptions, Phaetons, Waggonettes, Abbotts, Concord, Waggons, Boston Chaises, Pagnell Carts, Harness, &c. Several second-hand Buggies.

ENGLISH Buggy HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c. HENRY C. BROOKES, 18, York-street.

FOR SALE, a small Buggy PONY, £5, guaranteed quiet and stanch. Fruit Shop, Hyde Park-terrace.

FIRST-CLASS SADDLE and BRIDLE, with breast-plate, cost £10 10s., for SALE, £5 5s. 267, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, first-class Saddle HORSE, up to weight. Apply F. and W. CLARE, 156, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a second-hand BUGGY and Harness, price £18 the lot. G. KISS, 250, Pitt-street.

SALE or HIRE, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Harness, and saddlery. G. KISS, 250, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a Pony PHAETON, in good order, cheap. Pelican Hotel, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

HORSES.—For SALE, at the Stables, Bligh-street—
Carriage horses
Buggy ditto
Dogcart ditto
Saddle and side-saddle ditto.

CHESNUT HORSE, American Waggon, and Harness, £30 the lot
Bay Horse, Spring Cart, and Harness, £12 lot
Horse, 4-seated Buggy and Harness, £42.
GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

NEAT TURN-OUT.—Bay horse, 4-seated hooded Phaeton and Harness, £37. GIBSON'S.

AMERICAN BUGGIES, every description, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S Pitt-street, op. School of Arts.

HORSES, Vehicles, and Harness for SALE or HIRE. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

BREEDING SOWS.—For SALE, several first-class of the Berkshire and Prince Albert cross. Apply to O. B. EBSWORTH, Circular Quay.

TO SHIP and MACHINE SMITHS.—For SALE by Tender. The Widow and Administratrix of the late GEORGE JOHNSON, of Forbes-street, Ship and Machine Smith, desires to dispose of the stock-in-trade, tools, machinery, and good will of the business carried on by her late husband, together with a lease of the premises at a moderate rent. This is an excellent opportunity for a person wishing to enter into an established business. Inventory and terms of lease can be obtained by application to Mrs. JOHNSON, who will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender. 71, Forbes-street, Sydney, 10th March, 1868.

AN active YOUTH—one accustomed to town. Apply to John Keep, Barrack-street.

A GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Mrs. Stonier, Long View-terrace, Point Piper Road, Woollahra.

AN APPRENTICE to the drapery wanted. C. Kingsborough, 531, Brickfield-hill.

A RESPECTABLE young Person, returning to England, would make herself useful in a family, where her services would be equal to passage; is a good dressmaker. Address Parramatta, Herald Office.

A YOUNG LADY wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT as Morning Governess, where the children are young. She is competent to give instruction in the usual branches of English, music, and the rudiments of French. Address F. W., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN, having a portion of his time disengaged, wishes for EMPLOYMENT as Collector or Salesman, or to write up or keep a Tradesman's books; undeniable testimonials and references. Address W., HERALD Office.

BRAIDING.—A first-class Braider is prepared to execute orders for the above on moderate terms. Address M. L., HERALD Office.

CAMERA LENS, &c., wanted for cartes-de-visite. State price, Photo, HERALD Office.

FIRST-CLASS General SERVANTS, House, Parlour, and Nursemaids, for Hire. Newtown Registry Office.

GOVERNESS.—Required for a family residing near Bathurst, a Protestant Lady, competent to finish the education of a young lady of seventeen; also to instruct three children in the usual branches of English, with French, and music. Salary, £60. Apply between 4 and 5, at Miss Lester's, Lansdowne House, Burwood.

MANLY BEACH.—Furnished COTTAGE vacant. Smith's Boarding Establishment, opposite the Pier.

NOTICE to kind and affectionate mothers (Protestants).—Wanted to put a little Girl, 5 years of age, without a mother; the vicinity of Burwood preferred. Address Somerset, HERALD Office.

PHŒNIX BUILDING SOCIETY.—Wanted, to Sell 1 SHARE, nearly 5 years paid up. Dispatch, HERALD.

PLASTERERS wanted. Fitzroy and Dowling streets, Surry Hills.

PAINTER wanted. Apply early, Wright, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

PARTY possessing small capital can embark in new, profitable, mechanical business. Address Mechanic, care F. Larter, glass shade depot, 92, South Head Road.

RESIDENCE required, by a gentleman, near Baptist Gardens, or Botany-street. B. Y., HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN for a large ship, for three months. Apply to Dr. M'Farlane, 120, Castlereagh-street, before 10, morning; between 1 and 3; also, between 6 and 8 p.m.

SHIRTMAKERS required; practical hands. Apply, with specimen shirt, Butler's Manufactory, Market-st.

SURGEON wanted for the ship Day Dawn, for San Francisco. Apply to Laidley, Ireland, and Co., Lloyd's-chambers.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a steady single Man, as SECOND HAND. R. Newell, Newtown.

TO BUSHMEN.—Wanted, split half-round TIMBER, for sleepers. Apply at the Post Office Works.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-class COAT HANDS. Pierce and Carney, 68, King-street West.

TO SURGEONS and CHEMISTS.—A married Man, good references, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT, either to manage a branch establishment or as dispenser. Address Dens, HERALD Office.

TO SQUATTERS.—Wanted, by a young Man, a capacity as IMPROVER on a Station. Salary no consideration. Satisfactory testimonials can be given. Apply by letter, C. W., George Griffiths, 50, Clarence-street.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Wanted several active LADS, to work at Glen Rock Factory, Waverley; several Apprentices to the boot trade; also, an intelligent active Lad, as Apprentice to the Saddlery and Harness. Apply to James Vickery, 375, George-street, Sydney.

WAITRESS, good Cooks, Laundress, General Servants, for Engagement, at Mrs. Capps's Office, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable and cleanly Girl, as General SERVANT (Protestant). 241, Macquarie-st, N.

WANTED, Female General SERVANT. 52, King-street West.

WANTED, a good LAUNDRESS, none other need apply. Mrs. Harris, 4, Carlton-terrace.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, for Burwood. Apply 114, Elizabeth-street, after 10.

WETNURSE WANTED, to reside in the house. Apply to Dr. Wright, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a BOY, about 16, to make himself useful. 398, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, strong General SERVANT, industrious, good character. Apply after 10, 317, George-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to look after horse, and make himself useful. Murray, 651, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Mrs. Robertson, 489, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a LAD to collect orders, and to deliver meat. Apply to J. Davy, butcher, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; references. Apply Carlo Cottage, Victoria-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Kelly's Sir Walter Scott Hotel, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a GIRL about 14, to mind a child and make herself useful. 144, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a Quartz Crushing MACHINE; state particulars. B. S. W., Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a Girl, as General SERVANT. 45, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, single young Man, as HAIRDRESSER; state age and salary. G. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a first-class MACHINIST, leather work, salary 30s. W. G. Stephens, George-st., Bathurst.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to be useful. Apply 344, George-street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, to SELL, cheap, HORSE, Spring-cart and Harness. Apply 223, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Brass or String BAND of seven. 39, Crown-street, at 1.

WANTED, a tidy little GIRL, to nurse and make herself useful. 349, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; also a NURSE. Apply at 370, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD, who understands the taking out of Boiled Sugar Goods. 35, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER. Apply Government Stables, top of Bridge-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as General SERVANT. Apply at 96, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY for a boot shop. 66, Market-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply 404, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, to SELL a Fruit and Tobacco BUSINESS, with a five years' lease. 147, King-street.

WANTED, an Assistant SHOPMAN. E. S. Hulle, pork butcher, 567, George-street South.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply at 241, Pitt-street, after 9 a.m.

WANTED, a Head WAITER; also a KITCHEN-MAID. Bradford's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, every Citizen of Sydney to demonstrate his loyalty. Myers, flag-maker, opposite Cathedral.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the DRESSMAKING. Apply 85, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to SELL Spring CART; price, £3. Douglas, Lower Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, for Campbelltown, a General SERVANT, who can make butter. Apply 107, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16. Apply 241, Castlereagh-street, near Burt's Bazaar.

WANTED, a roof covered with corrugated iron; also bricklayer and labourer. 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MAN, with horse and cart, to clear away a lot of rubbish. 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to milk well. Apply T. Land, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a BOY. Thomas Dingle, 206, William-street.

WANTED, CARPENTERS.—Apply early, Fry's Family Hotel, 184, George-street North.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply, after 10 a.m., to Mrs. G. R. Hirst, 525, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, Female SERVANT; must milk well. No. 1, Broughton-st., Glebe, op. Lyndhurst College.

WANTED, a good FENCER. Apply to T. Nelson, at Waterworks, near Hooper's Garden, Waverley.

WANTED, good Spring-Cart, Horse, Harness; must be cheap. Address, F.M., stating price, HERALD.

WANTED, to LEND Money on Plate, Watches, and Jewellery, at A. G. Heilborn's, 58, York-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply Mrs. M'Culloch, Edgecliff Road.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Apply at 507, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a gentleman to board in a Christian family. Terms moderate. 404, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, immediately, a WETNURSE. 222, Bourke-street, near Burton-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as COOK and LAUNDRESS. M. C., Mr. Eldridge, grocer, North Shore.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to assist with housework. Apply No. 81, Goulburn-street East.

WANTED, a smart active BOY; also experienced TAILORESSES. Apply Stephens and Taylor.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful, apply early. 171, Gloucester-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 172, George-street North.

WANTED, by a respectable married woman, a SITUATION, as housekeeper. M. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, at the North Shore, a COTTAGE; rent moderate, with water. Address J. Y., HERALD.

WANTED, a RUNNER, one accustomed to the boats. Apply Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a PERSON to work a Singer's Sewing Machine at the North Shore. R. Harnett. Apply 324, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Female, the MANAGEMENT of an Hotel; the highest references. M.A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable active HOUSEMAID, that understands her business. Poppenhagen's Hotel, Barrack-street.

WANTED, Known, Mrs. Welsh's Female PILLS remove all difficulties, &c. Advice. 100, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, to SELL, HORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness, £8; also, a strong Cart COLT, 3 years old, ten trial, £12; stanch Saddle and Harness MARE, £4. Fruit Shop, Hyde Park-terrace.

WANTED, by a steady, sober, married MAN, Englishman, Government SITUATION, either as Porter or Messenger; has three years' town character, and can give good security. Address D. M. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable young Person as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN: Scotch or English preferred. Apply to Mrs. Binney, at Mrs. Robert Johnson's, Brooksly, Double Bay.

WANTED, after Easter, an ASSISTANT MASTER for the Junior Classes in the Newcastle Grammar School, Church of England. Apply to Rev. H. S. Millard.

WANTED, a respectable Person, as NURSE; also a good COOK and LAUNDRESS, for Petersham; to competent persons a good salary will be given. Apply J. Wetherill, Pitt-street.

WANTED to be known, Iron BEDSTEADS, 6 feet 6 by 4-6, only 17s 6d each; MATTRESS to fit same, 20s, at the New South Wales Furnishing Warehouse, next Telegraph Office, George-street.

WANTED, the Public to DINE at the ALFRED'S HOTEL, 452, George-street, between the Royal and Market-street. Ox-tail soup, hot joints, vegetables, plum puddings, this day. Charge, 6d.

WANTED, RE-ENGAGEMENT as Salesman, Clerk, or General Assistant. Advertiser offers long experience and the highest references, and seeks any responsible position in wholesale, import, or retail trade. Address Mercantile, care Mr. Hall, 370, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL, quality prime, Gin, Rum, Sherry, and Port, 3s square bottle; Martell's, Hennessy's, and other brandies, 2s 6d to 4s 6d bottle; London ale and porter, 9s to 11s dozen; colonial Albury red and white wines, 2s and 1s 9d per quart. Bull's Head, George-street, opposite the Central Police Court.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Governess on Housekeeper, by a respectable Englishwoman with a young child; wages of not so much consideration as a comfortable home. Wanted a married couple, for a station, and a respectable youth. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, READ in another column, one of the numerous testimonials to Professor MAC for his cure of rheumatism. Visit his rooms, 66, Bathurst-street West, and see the other numerous certificates he has for the wonderful cures he has performed by his plaisters only, hitherto unknown in any part of the world, derived from six years' experience in New Zealand.

£10 PREMIUM offered for a permanent SITUATION. Apply by letter, C. K., HERALD.

50,000 GOOD hard Pipeclay BRICKS, to be delivered at Alberto-ter., Darlinghurst Rd.

A LARGE HOUSE to LET, situated in Woollahra. Coachhouse, stable, &c.; rent moderate. C. Kidman.

A VACANCY for gentlemen, or lady and gentleman. 3, Devonshire-terrace, William-street. Bath.

A VACANCY for two young Men, board optional. Apply 660, George-street South.

APARTMENTS VACANT for families and single gentlemen. 11, Jamison-street.

APARTMENTS.—Suites of Apartments vacant at Mrs. Brady's, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS.—Vacant, a Suite of Apartments, with bath-room. Belmore House, 58, Wynyard-sq. E.

A SUITE of Apartments to LET, at No. 1, Richmond-terrace, in the Domain.

AREQUIPPA COTTAGE, Manly Beach, furnished, every requisite: contains seven rooms, kitchen, bath-room, out-houses; garden, and grounds under cultivation—about 4 acres; plentiful supply of water, and site most delightful. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and Residence.—A comfortable Home for Two or Three respectable Men, at 283, Sussex-street.

BURWOOD.—Bedrooms for gentlemen with board and use of sitting-room. Apply Station Master.

BEDROOM, furnished, 18, Bridge-street, near the Exchange. Partial Board if required.

CLARENDON HOTEL, Manly Beach.—Apartments vacant. Terms moderate. Furnished Cottage to Let.

DRAWING-ROOM and two BEDROOMS vacant. Mrs. Anderson, 2, College-buildings, Jamison-st.

DARLING POINT.—To LET, Furnished, DELAMERE, containing 17 rooms, with bath-rooms, servants' rooms, laundry, stores, dairy, coach-house, stable, &c. There is a never-failing supply of water, which is laid on to each floor. Apply to Mr. Thomson, at the office of the Sydney Insurance Company.

FURNISHED Room, in private family; board optional. Apply Mr. Berkshire, Darling-street, Balmain.

HUNTER'S HILL.—To LET, or for SALE, a Stone HOUSE, of seven rooms, with garden, fronting Lane Cove. Henry C. Brookes, 18, York-street.

LARGE AIRY ROOM, furnished as Sitting and Bed Room. 28, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

RESIDENCE, near Domain, for a Gentleman; Piano, Bath, &c. Cards, Mr. Hall, 370, George-street.

STORAGE for Dry Goods, upper part of large warehouse. 85, York-street, Wynyard-square.

SPACIOUS ROOMS to LET over the Stores of A. Thompson and Co., 196, Pitt-street.

TWO Neatly Furnished BEDROOMS for respectable men. Abbott grocer, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

TO LET, SHOP and Premises, 83, South Head Road. Apply, 13, Wemyss-street, Lyons-terrace.

TO LET, a small PUBLIC-HOUSE, rent only 30s per week, good stand. F. Pierce, agent, Stanley-street.

TO LET, a new HOUSE, 5 rooms, kitchen; water laid on. Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, near the Common.

TO LET, HOUSE, Forbes-terrace, Forbes-street; 5 rooms, kitchen, water, &c.; rent £5 per month.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, 4 rooms, and water, at Rushcutter's Bay; rent 9s. Apply at Dover House.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, 2 rooms, kitchen, and water, Glenmore Road; rent 7s 6d. Apply Dover House.

TO LET, at Pyrmont, a beautifully situated new HOUSE, 6 apartments. J. Moyes, grocer, Pyrmont.

TO LET, comfortable HOUSES in Hill's-terrace, Riley-street. Apply at the Factory.

TO LET, Hill's Workshops, Stables, and Sawpits, Riley-st. Apply on the Premises, or at Macleay-st.

TO LET, a first-class HOUSE, with stable and coach-house if required. Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Rd.

TO LET, Teemore COTTAGE, Woolloomooloo. Apply A. Hollinshed, 130, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 70, Union-street, Pyrmont. W. Day, 66, Union-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 126, Castlereagh-street. W. Day, 66, Union-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, SAW MILL and WHARF, foot of Bathurst-street. Apply Anchor Flour Mills.

TO LET, two 4-roomed HOUSES, and one with 7 rooms, at Chowne's, Pyrmont. Water laid on.

TO LET, STORE, Dwelling and Premises, Kent-street South; steam power if required. 342, Pitt-street.

TO LET, six large Furnished ROOMS. 292, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

TO LET, a first-class Butcher's SHOP. Apply to J. F. Andreas, Darling-street, Balmain.

TO LET, a HOUSE of 3 rooms, with water. Apply A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, 4 Acres Suburban LAND, and city small HOUSES. Mr. Haigh, 221, Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP. Apply to A. G. Heilborn, pawnbroker, 58, York-st., opposite Wes. C.

TO LET, comfortable HOUSES, in Hope-terrace, Glebe Road, of 7 and 8 rooms, balcony and verandah, bath.

TO LET, Skylight ROOM, 50 x 40 feet; water laid on. J. B. North, 206, Pitt-street.

TO LET, six-roomed COTTAGE, in thorough repair, situated in the best part of Burwood. Apply 114, Elizabeth-street, or to Mr. Benbow, Burwood.

TO LET, TREVELLYN COTTAGE, Darling Point, 8 rooms, kitchen, stables, coachhouse, &c. Apply on the premises, or to J. Napthali, 400, George-street.

TO LET, No. 424, Castlereagh-street South, containing two rooms first floor, and three good bedrooms above; rent, £1 per week.

TO LET, a first-class Family RESIDENCE, 6 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, water laid on. Apply to J. Langdon, No. 9, Christie-street, Glebe.

TO LET, to Secretaries of Oddfellows', Foresters', or other Friendly Societies, a first-rate LODGE ROOM, 34 x 14. Apply Mr. Jessett, Naval Brigade Hotel, George and Essex streets.

TO LET, two HOUSES, in Domain-terrace, Macquarie-street, each containing four rooms and kitchen, with back entrance. Apply to J. Mullins, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a superior town RESIDENCE, with out-houses, stables, and every convenience for a large family; can have immediate possession; rent low. Apply W. G. Henfrey, 119, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, at Darlinghurst, a large HOUSE, containing twelve rooms, with every convenience. Apply to Mr. C. Rout, grocer, corner of Liverpool-street and Darlinghurst Road.

TO LET, RICHMOND COTTAGE, Edgecliff Road, now in the occupation of Jean Te Kloot, Esq. Possession will be given about the 1st March next. Apply to J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, those spacious and centrally-situated PREMISES, at the corner of George and King streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Zuccani and Co., as a furniture showroom. Apply to F. Lassetter and Co., George-street.

TO LET, the SHOP and PREMISES, No. 21, Parramatta-street, lately occupied by Mrs. Hillier for nine years as a millinery and dressmaking establishment. Apply to the proprietor, next door. J. Murphy.

TO BE LET, those extensive and convenient PREMISES, situated in High-street, West Maitland, and lately occupied as a wholesale store by Messrs. R. Strachan and Co. Immediate possession. Apply to S. D. Gordon, Esq., Sydney.

TO LET, GEORGE'S HALL, distant about 4 miles from the Fairfield Station. The house is spacious and convenient; good garden, and about 1350 acres of land. Apply to James Laidley, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

TO LET, those centrally situated Stone and Brick STORES, 89, York-street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. E. and W. Paul. Possession can be given on April 1st. Apply on the premises; or to Mr. J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, opposite the Prince of Wales Theatre, in Castlereagh-street, a new first-class HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, bath-room, &c.; good yard, and water laid on. Apply to J. Benson, 275, Castlereagh-street.

THAT most desirable Waterside RESIDENCE, at present occupied by Mrs. Morisset, Waterview Bay, within ten minutes' reach of the city, and accessible by land or water; contains six rooms, kitchen, and out-offices, and has a garden. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

TO LET, a first-class family COTTAGE, in Elizabeth-street, Paddington, containing 11 rooms, outhouses, &c., &c.; abundance of excellent water; rent moderate. Also, a HOUSE in Woodstock-terrace, Underwood-street, Paddington. Apply 149, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, or on the premises.

TO BE LET, MACNAMARA'S BONDED and FREE STORES (Macnamara's Wharf).—The above-named first-class Bonded and Free Stores, now ready to receive 8000 tons of merchandise, will be let on very reasonable terms, on application to John Macnamara. Macnamara's Wharf, 6th February.

TO LET, possession 1st of April, that delightful and commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE, Auburn Cottage, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, replete with every possible convenience, including 4-stall stables, coach-house, large yard, and garden grounds. On view, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, from 3 to 6 p.m., by cards from S. Hoffnung and Co., Wynyard-street.

UNFURNISHED Apartments to LET; kitchen and every convenience. 794, George-street South.

WATERVIEW BAY.—To LET, the COTTAGE lately occupied by Mr. Mackechnie. For particulars apply to E. A. Mackechnie, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

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